

Internment an obstacle still after Chequers

SERIOUS TALKS between Unionist and Opposition Parties at Stormont in the future Government of Northern Ireland seemed slightly nearer last night as a result of the Chequers summit. Mr Jack Lynch heavily underlined the urgency of such talks, and although he said that he could only talk "to"—and not "for"—the Catholic MPs in the North, there was a strong implication that he would use his influence to get them to Mr Mandling's conference table. But the Prime Ministers found no solution—at least publicly—to what Mr Gerry Fitt, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, called "the roadblock of internment." The communiqué said that all three men condemned violence, and added: "It is our common purpose to seek to bring violence, internment, and all other emergency measures to an end without delay."

Mr Fitt's response last night was: "If we are allowed to take part in the discussions by the removal of internment, I believe we can arrive at a situation where the gunman is irrelevant."

Text of Premiers' statements, page 5; Leader comment, page 12; Bank raids, back page; Lynch and Faulkner press conferences, back page.

Heath satisfied by Premiers' talks

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Heath, according to a statement spokesman, is satisfied by the talks he has had with Mr Lynch and Mr Faulkner. The Prime Minister described the meeting as "very friendly."

Talks, which started at Stormont on Monday afternoon with an agreed agenda, ended with a statement in which Mr Heath said: "We are in a position to make an instrument of agreement, and it is our purpose to seek to bring violence and internment, and all other emergency measures, to an end without delay."

Mr Lynch said that the British Government's statement is not taken as a challenge to the British Government's policy of internment, but as a statement of intent. He said that the British Government's policy of internment is a necessary measure to maintain law and order in Northern Ireland.

Mr Faulkner said that the British Government's statement is a welcome sign that the British Government is willing to negotiate with the Irish Republican Army. He said that the British Government's policy of internment is a necessary measure to maintain law and order in Northern Ireland.

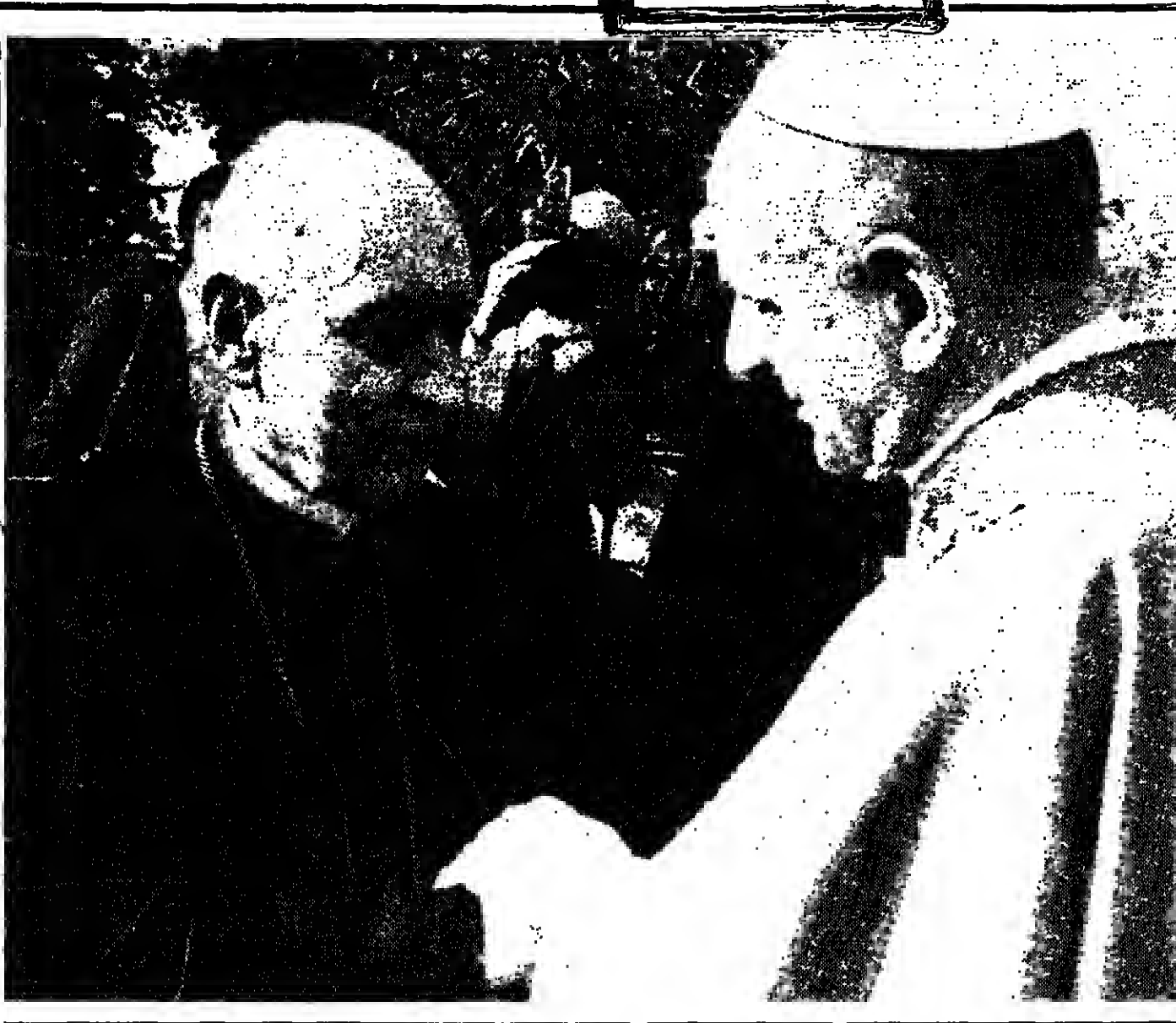
IRA still relies on its rifles

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

The use of early yesterday of the rocket launcher in the attack on the beleaguered RUC station at Rostown, Co. Wick, was a sign that the IRA is still relying on its rifles. The IRA's main weapons—the 300 M1 carbine, the fully automatic M2, and the later 45 calibre M3 "grease gun"—which was a cheaper, lighter version of the others used at the end of the Second World War.

General Motors turned out millions of these weapons. Five have been captured by troops in Belfast and many more are known to exist. The IRA prefers to use a version that has a folding stock—it is a good deal handier to hide in a small bag—but in any case the entire magazine provides a weapon infinitely superior to the long, heavy, and cumbersome full-size M1.

Turn to back page, col. 5



Cardinal out of Hungary for good

CARDINAL MINDSZENTY, the Primate of Hungary, welcomed by the Pope at the Vatican yesterday after almost 23 years of confinement in his native land.

The cardinal decided to leave his refuge in the American Embassy in Budapest, where he had been for 15 years, after an agreement between the Pope and the Hungarian Government. He was driven straight to his audience with the Pope. The Vatican daily paper said that Pope Paul felt the cardinal needed medical care not available at the embassy in Budapest.

The cardinal was imprisoned after a show trial in 1949, enjoyed brief liberty during the Hungarian uprising of 1956, and then fled to the American Embassy. The Hungarians now say that he has left the country for ever. (Jonathan Steele, page 19)

Gaol for Lady Fleming

Lady Fleming, widow of Sir Alexander Fleming, was sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment by an Athens military tribunal yesterday for her part in a plot to help a prisoner to escape.

Report, page 2

Avebury out

Lord Avebury, the former Mr Eric Lubbock, in Ceylon to examine the conditions of 14,000 insurgents held in detention, was asked to leave by the government yesterday. He received the request only a few hours before he was due to leave of his own accord. A justice ministry statement said he was asked to leave for attempting to enter prisons after permission to do so had been refused.

Thames tide

Thousands of families whose homes could be threatened by an unusually high tide on the Thames on October 6 were assured by the Port of London Authority yesterday of the adequacy of the earthen warning system. The spring tide on the Thames will be an estimated 2ft 2in above normal high water level at London Bridge, and if there is stormy weather there may be flooding.

Winter hovers

British Rail's hovercraft company, Seaspeed, intends to establish a permanent service between Dover and Calais. This follows a successful experiment on this route last winter. The new service will begin on Friday.

Run ashore

A South African warship—the frigate President Steyn—is to visit Britain for the first time since 1964. The 2,250-ton ship, built at Govan in 1963, arrives at Portsmouth Dockyard on Friday for a period of rest and replenishment under the terms of the Simonstown agreements.

Rupert dies

THE NEW TABOOS: John Wells reveals the soul of "Private Eye"; the reactions of the satirised; and Rupert hits the dust, page 20.

IMF gives the Barber plan a mild ovation

From ANTHONY HARRIS: Washington, September 28

A British proposal for fundamental monetary reform and a French warning of worldwide recession if the present confusion persists brought a new hope, a new fear, and a new urgency to the monetary debate in Washington today.

The speeches by Mr Anthony Barber and his opposite number, M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, were greeted as major contributions to the discussions. Mr Barber received what passes at the IMF for a mild ovation when he proposed a system which would displace currencies in world reserves by special drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund.

However, it is known that the US and the officials of the IMF regard it as essential that countries, especially those hit by currency and trade changes, should adopt expansive economic policies at some time in the near future.

There is also growing fear that if the present dispute is not quickly resolved, the restraint which has so far marked the response of other countries to the US move will break down. This was stressed by the Canadian Finance Minister, Mr Edgar Benson, in his address.

There is also the fear that no agreement on exchange rates or trade will be possible unless measures are taken to get the world economy expanded faster. This is felt especially strongly among IMF officials and by the Americans.

Mr Barber's proposals now appear generally acceptable and were supported in broad terms by the French, Italian, Japanese, and other Ministers. Such agreement would have been unthinkable last year or even three months ago; persistent lobbying by the British, who have been putting forward reforms on these lines since 1962, has helped to create the agreement provoked by the crisis.

There is less general agreement on M. Giscard d'Estaing's gloomy forecast for world trade. The British, in particular, do not agree with him that the world economy was in any case heading for a recession before the present crisis.

Among other countries only Japan seems at the moment to share the full French fears, though Germany, Italy, and Canada are worried about their own domestic prospects.

As one US monetary official close to the present crisis explained to me: "If countries which have to reduce their surpluses to make room for our recovery do so by way of increased consumption and imports, the adjustments should be politically possible and even welcome."

"But if they contemplate doing it simply through higher export prices and reduced trade, we cannot expect them to agree to any steps which would solve the problem."

The row about gold is still on in spite of the greater restraint shown on the subject on the opening day here. M. Giscard d'Estaing underlined the need to revalue gold in order both to maintain the world monetary supply and to maintain the value of commodity prices in the underdeveloped countries. Both he and Mr Barber placed great stress on the needs of the underdeveloped countries.

Mr Barber said: "If I were to say that our decisions are a matter of life and death, it might seem to some of my colleagues from the developed countries of the Western world a mere cliché. To my colleagues from the Third World the life and the death are only too apparent. We must succeed."

Mr Barber spoke on behalf of what he called half the world's poorer population in the Commonwealth, as well as on Britain's behalf, and in speeches from the Finance Ministers of Indonesia and Korea the same sense of great urgency was apparent.

EEC attitude, page 2; conference reports, page 21

Uranium drilling in Scotland

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

British companies have decided to start drilling for uranium in Scotland, after a summer exploration season in which Government geologists have made significant new discoveries of the metal.

The decision takes the detailed search for uranium in Britain by the Atomic Energy Authority and the Institute of Geological Sciences an important step further, and suggests that there could be real commercial prospects.

According to papers given at a recent conference at Caithness, the Aberdeen district, the Hebrides, and certain parts of the Western Highlands of Scotland are likely places where uranium might occur in reasonable quantities.

Traces of uranium in Scotland were announced by the institute last year, but mining companies were not interested enough to spend money on drilling.

The Government geologists used a new instrument developed in Britain which would lead to the detection of big new uranium resources around the world. It can sniff radioactive gases released by underground uranium deposits.

Until now these deposits have been difficult to find except by accident when digging for other materials, because the ordinary radiation from the ore is usually too weak to reach the surface. Geiger counters and other old-fashioned detecting instruments can register only ore bodies which break surface somewhere.

Dr S. R. U. Bowie, chief geologist at the institute, said yesterday that the survey had found something of more significance this season. The mining companies are prepared to take it further.

Dr Bowie would not name the companies or the sites, but he added: "One of the Scottish finds and possibly two will certainly be drilled and taken on to the next stage by the mining industry."

He said it was too early to say whether the finds were going to be viable properties because the time lag between discovery and first commercial extraction was usually eight years or more.

The "sniffer" tested in Scotland was developed jointly by the institute and the Harwell Laboratories of the AEA. It might allow explorers to increase the world's uranium reserves enormously.

Its main disadvantage is that it is affected by damp ground. The principle has been known for a long time, but the AEA said that the breakthrough was in the great sensitivity of the electronics to tiny traces of radon gas.

Although there is a world surplus of uranium at the moment, an international conference in Geneva was warned this month that there could be damaging shortages from 1975 onwards.

Keep things flowing smoothly

OVERSEAS NEWS

Moscow prepares list for expulsions—and 'guards' UK Embassy

Moscow, September 28
The Soviet Government was reported today to have prepared a list of Britons to be expelled from Moscow if it is decided to retaliate against the expulsion from Britain of 105 Soviet officials. Diplomatic sources described the list as "fairly comprehensive," and said it may extend beyond diplomats and Embassy personnel.

There are a small number of British airline officials, business men, and journalists in Moscow.

There was no word from British sources over the possibility of retaliation. But diplomats of other nations described the list, and said the final question of whether or when the Soviet Government would act remained open.

At the British Embassy today police posted extra guards and photographed diplomats at the gates in what Embassy staff took to be pressure tactics. An officer to uniform took photographs of Embassy personnel. The Ambassador, Sir John Killick, and his wife took an afternoon walk. Lady Killick photographed the officer with her own camera.

A police car parked opposite the Embassy entrance. Several plainclothes police, drew up. Opinion in the Embassy was that the police were implying a threat to take place. Such events have always been preceded by the deployment of police. — UPL

Patrick Keating writes: Any reprisals are likely to be two-pronged: expulsions from Moscow, and an accusation that Mr Heath and the senior Ministers are attempting to sabotage a European security conference.

In the past 24 hours "Pravda" and the Tass agency have suggested that the expulsions from Britain are a deliberate move by the Conservative Administration, aimed at preventing relaxation of tension in Europe, and intensifying the cold war.

Frontier thaw
A SURPRISE GUEST attended the official opening in West Germany of a British Military Police complex about six miles from the East German frontier. Invitations had been issued as a matter of course to the American, British, French, and Soviet commandants of the nearby Marienborn checkpoint, and Colonel K. A. Matisko decided to put in an appearance — becoming the first Soviet military commander to pay a social visit across the border since 1949.

Home and dry
A STUDENT PILOT who landed at Oklahoma City airport after radioing that he was being ordered by a hijacker to fly to Mexico admitted his story was not true. He said he had found he did not know how to land and had concocted the story because he was drunk.

Double loss
A PLAYER in the Rumanian women's national volleyball team asked for political asylum in Turin, police there reported. Meanwhile her team, playing in the European championships at Milan, failed to gain a place among the six teams in the first division of the final round.

Quiet wedding
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Dilemma for the Colonels

DAVID TONGE from Athens on reaction to the Fleming verdict
The dilemma which may well decide to let Lady Fleming serve her time would mean good conduct in the months in prison, and she would always appeal for release on health grounds. Similar appeals have been granted in the past and her lawyer says that he will consider this possibility shortly.

But there still remains the fact that Lady Fleming faces the chance of other charges in connection with her links with the group of prominent men arrested after the November and still awaiting trial. She has already been interrogated on this.

She is not up to the standard of the school of thought in the Government which favours deporting or avoiding international law. The British Embassy in Athens has so far received no word on this point, and is usually in contact with the Greek authorities.

Mr Psychogios's post was simpler, as she was happy to be sent abroad. She can join her children in the American Embassy in Athens when he comes on a three-day official visit on October 16.

This news has caught Athens by surprise. The highest accolade the Colonels have received is their seizure of power in 1967. Coming at a time when the Senate is debating the cut off arms aid to Greece, the Administration being accused of having influenced by the Greek press, the Nixon administration has no intention of opposing the mounting opposition to the regime.

For Mr Papadopoulos, self it is a person who will only serve to date his position and perpetuate his regime.

● The League for Democracy in Greece is London today that it is "deeply shocked" by the "particularly having" to her age, health, and severe conditions which women prisoners in Greece are known to be "held". A League spokesman said: "We will be unceasingly for her release."



Lady Fleming, Constantine Androutsopoulos, and John Skelton after a military tribunal in Athens had found them guilty of plotting to assist a prisoner to escape

Heavy pressure on S. Vietnamese

From MARTIN WOOLLACOTT: Saigon, September 28
South Vietnamese troops holding Cambodian border towns north-west of here are coming under increasingly heavy pressure from North Vietnamese units.

In three days of heavy shelling, the South Vietnamese have lost some 100 killed and wounded. The pattern of the shelling has been interpreted by some observers as indicating a North Vietnamese Army attempt to open up an infiltration route to Saigon in order to mount disruptive terrorist attacks in and near the city on election day, this coming Sunday.

The local ARVN commander, General Nguyen Xuan Thinh, on the other hand, reads the shelling attacks as the beginning of an attempt to push his 25th division out of Cambodia by means of encirclement battles similar to that in which South Vietnamese were heavily defeated at Snouk earlier this year. He has faced by two NVA divisions and that a third may hit him in the flank from the north.

The propensity of generals to exaggerate the threat that is meant that General Thinh's interpretation is not necessarily the right one. But it is the case that the North Vietnamese have quite publicly announced that one of their main objectives is the restoration of sanctuaries in the border areas, and it would be politically appropriate to make a significant effort in Eastern Cambodia with the South Vietnamese election.

Meanwhile in Saigon, scattered demonstrations continue. Army veterans today fought with police in the city's central market area, and demonstrators elsewhere. Pro-Thieu demonstrators have appeared on the streets during the last two days, presenting a tempting target to Opposition demonstrators. But the latter so far have not seized the opportunity presented.

In Paris the Vietcong said today it has appealed to non-committed delegations attending the United Nations General Assembly to condemn American policies in Vietnam and endorse the Communist negotiating position.

Simultaneously, the Vietcong repeated accusations against South Vietnam that its troops were using defoliants over populated areas.

The North Vietnamese peace delegation, by accusing the US of bombing and shelling North Vietnamese territory north of the demilitarised zone.

Luna-19
The Russians yesterday launched Luna-19, 17 years after the last one crashed-landed on the moon where it was intended to scoop soil automatically and take it back to earth. Tass said of the latest unmanned spacecraft only that it would conduct scientific research of the moon and near-moon space.

Britain's firm note on fishing limits

By our Diplomatic Correspondent
The British Government has formally rejected the claim by Iceland that it has the right to extend the present fishing zone to include the whole of the Continental Shelf around the island.

The decision was conveyed in an official aide-memoire which says that this proposed extension of the zone, outlined by Iceland in its note of August 21, this year, would have no basis in international law.

This is the first exchange of Notes between Britain and Iceland since the new Socialist Government took over there, pledged to alter the fishing zoning system and to remove American troops from the island as part of a new relationship with NATO.

The British Note also refers to the agreed method for resolving disputes on fisheries matters set out in the Anglo-Icelandic agreement of 1961, which specifies that the International Court of Justice is to refer any matter to the Hague, and reminds Iceland that Britain may choose to implement this formula if she so decided.

At the same time the Note says that the Foreign Office is prepared to enter discussions with Iceland on the problem of fisheries in general, including the conservation aspect which is said now to be the major concern of the Icelanders.

EEC considering economic action
From HELLA PICK: Washington, September 28

In spite of relief that the United States is at last willing to negotiate rather than dictate to her allies how her balance of payments must be redressed the European Economic Community is sending a warning signal.

The Community will wait until the end of next month to see what progress is being made towards a return to fixed parities and a settlement with the US: its Finance Ministers will meet in Paris on October 27-28.

If, by then, the meetings of Treasury officials from the Group of Ten planned for the middle of the month, have not come up with positive elements, the EEC will consider what defensive measures it must take against the economic and monetary upheavals created by America. Britain may find herself in a difficult position if asked to join the Community in whatever actions are contemplated.

Although there is great reluctance among the Six — and even more in British quarters — to consider "reprisals" or whatever other form of words may be chosen, defensive moves may become a reality.

There is little optimism among the EEC Ministers here that early agreement on a return to fixed parities can be achieved. Although nobody is rocking the Western boat, many experts believe this is the case.

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TELEVISION

MAN ALIVE looks at fathers bringing up families solo (BBC-2, 8.10). The "All in a Day" cameras were at Belfast's July Orange March (BBC-2, 10.20). ITV gets the football at 10.30. A reservoir in plan is the point of environmental dispute in "Double Vision" (BBC-1, 10.55). The Nile saga moves on ("The Search for the Nile," BBC-2, 9.20).

BBC-1
9.30-11.55 a.m. Schools: 9.30 Maths Today—Year 1; 10.0 Music Time; 10.20-10.45 Dyston Cymraeg—Cwm Tawe, part 1; 11.5 New Horizons; 12.25 p.m. Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan.

1.0 Tony at Aloma.
1.30 Woodentops.
1.45 News.
2.5-3.0 Schools: 2.5 Science Session; 3.0 Twentieth Century Focus.
4.15 Play School.
4.40 Jackanory.
4.45 Tales of Tars Sultan.
5.20 Screen Test.
5.44 Magic Roundabout.
5.50 News.
6.0 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight.
6.50 Tom and Jerry.
7.0 Owen MD: "The Whole Hog," part 1.
7.25 Star Trek.
8.10 Barlow at Large: Stratford Johns in "Heat of the Sun."

9.0 News.
9.20 The Search for the Nile: Discovery and Betrayal.
10.20 All in a Day: Orange Day Parade, Belfast.
10.30 News.
10.55 Late Night Line-up.

ITV
LONDON (Thames)
10.20 a.m.-12 noon Schools: 10.20 Conflic; 11.0 My World; 11.16 Findings Out; 11.35 Fusion.
1.40 p.m.-2.30 Schools: 1.40 Seeing and Doing; 2.0 The Messengers; 2.22 Primary French.
2.30-3.0, 3.30 (Cheyley Park Stakes) races.
3.40 Paulus.
3.55 Mad Movies.
4.25 Matinee: "The Lovely Place," with Diana Dors, Ron Randall.
4.55 Sooty Show.
5.20 Acc. of Wands.
5.50 News.
6.0 Today: Bill Grundy.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.0 Smith Family.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.0 Frankie Howard Show.
9.0 Public Eye.
10.0 News.
10.30 Association Football.
11.25 Wrestling.
11.55 What the Papers Say.
12.10 a.m. Why Do They Do It? — Ted Matthews.

BBC-2
11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Peis Day.
6.57-7.0 p.m. Open University: Arts 32.
7.30 News.
8.0 One in Ten: Ralph McTell.
8.10 Man Alive: Father Alone.
9.0 Spelling in the Sun: Johnny Morris in Oahu.

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WEST & WALES (ITV)
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PIRELLI
CINTURATO

Turkish Ministers resign

1.

HOME NEWS

Fiske says decimals not to blame for food price rises

Lord Fiske, chairman of the Small Currency Board, yesterday criticised the suggestion that some traders used decimalisation as an excuse for excessive price increases.

He said that the board—which held its last meeting in London last year, one year earlier than originally planned—found no evidence that movements since D-day February could be attributed to decimalisation.

We believe that the vast majority of traders played fair in converting their prices to new money, and this seems to have been generally accepted.

Mr Anthony Beresford, president of the Food Manufacturers Federation and vice-chairman of H. J. Heinz, said yesterday that there was no evidence that advantage had been taken of decimalisation to cheat the housewife. Our experience, the housewife has much more intelligence than the Minister's credit for and is by means as confused today as suggests.

He said that the real reasons for increased prices had been given by the Minister himself—world prices and inflation. The Minister was beyond the control of the Minister, and both of them

By DAVID GRAY

were outside the control of the food manufacturer, he said. Mr Michael Barnes, the Labour Party's spokesman on food and food prices, said that earlier in the year Mr Prior had told the Commons that a survey by his Ministry had shown hardly any evidence of traders taking advantage of decimalisation. But the housewife had known for months what was happening to prices.

The latest statement casts serious doubt on the value of his own department's surveys to which he has attached great importance in the past. In the first year of the Tory Government we saw retail food prices rise by a record 12 per cent and what Mr Prior is trying to do now is to blame decimalisation for his own failure to tackle rocketing food prices.

Mr Barnes said. He said there was a need to devise more effective ways of measuring price movements which would reflect more accurately what the housewife knew to be true when she did her own shopping.

Mr Gordon Baker, of the Consumers' Union, predicted that the Government's second quarterly national food survey, which will be published soon, would show disastrous rises in food costs during the summer.

● The inflation resulting from the introduction of decimal currency will seem like a piddle compared with the mighty torrent which will follow the substitution of VAT (value added tax) for purchase tax and SET in June 1973. Sir Gerald Nabarro, Conservative MP for South Worcestershire, said at Rugby last night.

He claimed that shops would use VAT as an excuse to recover losses on purchase tax by marking prices up by at least 10p in the pound. "It is all a major part of Common Market inflation to bring our prices up to theirs." A piddle, he added for Mr Prior's benefit, is a Worcestershire dialect word for a stream.

Reopen murder case' call

Mr Geoffrey Rhodes, Labour MP for Newcastle upon Tyne East, yesterday submitted evidence to Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, about a four-year-old murder case which he wants reopened. He says he has the support of 50 MPs in his call for a public inquiry into the conviction of Michael Luvaglio and Dennis Stafford, who were given life sentences in 1967 for the murder of Angus Sibbett.

"During the last two days we have discussed the situation in Northern Ireland in all its aspects. We have done so fully recognising that each of us remains committed to his publicly stated position on the constitutional status of Northern Ireland; and we have been concerned to see whether, without prejudice to those positions, we can find some agreed means of enabling all the people of Northern Ireland to live in the conditions of peace and stability which any democracy should ensure to its citizens without regard to their religious or political convictions.

"We are at one in condemning any form of violence as an instrument of political pressure; and it is our common purpose to seek to bring violence, and internment, and all other emergency measures to an end without delay.

"We also recognise that to bring violence quickly to an end and to resume economic, social, and cultural progress means must be found to establish harmony and cooperation between the two communities in Northern Ireland. Our discussions in the last two days have helped to create an atmosphere of greater understanding between us, and it is our hope that the process of political reconciliation may go forward to a successful outcome.

"We agree that our meeting has served a significant and useful purpose in present circumstances, and we believe that further such meetings may have a helpful part to play in the future.



"We agree that we all deplore fire—and we'll ring each other up when we get any bright ideas on how to put it out"

Statement after Chequers talks

This agreed statement by the three Prime Ministers meeting at Chequers to discuss Northern Ireland was issued yesterday afternoon:

"During the last two days we have discussed the situation in Northern Ireland in all its aspects. We have done so fully recognising that each of us remains committed to his publicly stated position on the constitutional status of Northern Ireland; and we have been concerned to see whether, without prejudice to those positions, we can find some agreed means of enabling all the people of Northern Ireland to live in the conditions of peace and stability which any democracy should ensure to its citizens without regard to their religious or political convictions.

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Tourists 'sold blood'

Young British tourists delayed in Greece because of a coach breakdown were forced to sell their blood to clinics to get cash, it was claimed yesterday.

Mrs P. Craddock, of Westbridge, Surrey, said her daughter Susan, aged 20, had written a letter saying that some of the party had sold their blood. "I gather they did it to buy food and extras," Mrs Craddock said.

The party, who booked through Beachcomber Holidays, Chelmsford, were stranded at a Rafine camp site.

Mr Tony Salton, a director of the firm, said the coach was four days behind schedule. He said there had been places available on other coaches for the young people, but they had elected to stay on. "Any who did run short of money were provided with cash or meals," Mr Salton said.

Mr Justice Forbes asked: "Should not the inspectors have given him the opportunity to defend himself?" Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC, for the inspectors:

Bengal relief groups form world lobby

By MARTIN ADENEY

An international campaign by the voluntary relief agencies to force governments to supply massive aid to West Bengal refugees and to get an international relief operation under way in East Pakistan was announced yesterday.

It follows Monday's UN appeal for funds made in New Delhi. So far little more than a third of the UN's May target of £116 millions has been reached while refugee numbers have grown to 8.5 millions.

Announcing the campaign, Oxfam and War on Want yesterday called for the suspension of all military and economic aid to Pakistan. Mr Philip Jackson, Oxfam's head of communications, said that all reports pointed to "a worsening situation in India with more refugees crossing the border."

The food shortage in East Pakistan would be critical by late October and he criticised "the falling, feeble effort by the world community to act."

It was still possible to provide financial aid in West Bengal, but "a massive relief operation so structured that it does get food to people who need it and so prevents further mass waves of refugees," was needed in East Pakistan.

He said it was something very strange for Oxfam to ask for the suspension of aid to Pakistan but "governments should negotiate with the Pakistan Government and the guerrillas allow international forces to

supervise and distribute relief. The situation is way beyond the capacity of private organisations to cope. It does demand immediate government action.

"No effective political measures have yet been taken to deal the running sore which this problem has become. No adequate efforts have been made to get food to the people who need to eat it."

The campaign was agreed at a meeting of 10 charities in London last week. Oxfam had also had meetings with such charities as Caritas and the World Council of Churches in Geneva, and the Pope had called a meeting of Catholic relief organisations.

Earlier Mr Alan Leather, Oxfam's assistant field director in West Bengal, said that conditions had worsened considerably in the last six weeks and he warned that tens of thousands of children might not survive the winter. "The amount of coughing going on around me was evidence of how much respiratory disease has already set in."

● The British Government has agreed to a loan of more than £1M to the Tarbela Dam project in West Pakistan. The loan agreement was signed in Islamabad on Monday. Britain is still refusing to make new aid agreements with Pakistan, but the loan is regarded by the Government as part of a continuing commitment of £10 millions to the dam—even though individual payments are made annually.

Black mark for Mr Maxwell

Criticisms of Mr Robert Maxwell in the interim report of two Government-appointed inspectors investigating Pergamon Press and another company with which Mr Maxwell had been concerned would be "a black mark against him for ever," a High Court judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice Forbes asked: "Should not the inspectors have given him the opportunity to defend himself?" Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC, for the inspectors:

"He has had an opportunity to defend himself."

After the inquiry, he said, Mr Maxwell and his legal advisers were given a full transcript of the proceedings to study.

Mr Maxwell, of Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, is seeking in the Vacation Court temporary orders stopping the Department of Trade and Industry inquiry into Pergamon Press and International Learning Systems Corporation until after the hearing of an action he is bringing. The hearing continues today.

in paves for Peking

Population rise 'must halt'

the criterion for survival was fewer people with fewer hands on exhaustible resources, Sir James Taylor, chairman of the Royal Society for the Preservation of the Earth, said in London last night.

Mr James told a joint meeting of the societies: "I think that the environmental problems can be solved by population reduction or, at least, by reduction in the rate of increase. This, of

course, has emotional and religious overtones, which are difficult to deal with. But the problem is outstandingly one which requires concerted action."

"Further, it is almost certain that the conservation problems will remain obdurate unless the individual demands on world resources are reduced."

People, especially the young, had become disenchanted with science and technology and were turning away from it. Via anarchy and violence, they were seeking an alternative cul-

ture, rather than face the world as it was.

Sir James said the concept that the "noble savage" had conserved his environment was a myth. Men had been polluting since the beginning.

There was another side to the picture, he said. "The countryside in Britain, which we are so desirous of conserving, is for the greater part man-made. Anyone who has a garden knows what happens when nature is left to herself, and rank and rampant growth prevails."

Liang Huan Lu

French Open Champion 1971;
Winner of Philippine and Thailand Open Championships;
runner-up in 1971 Open.

Bob Charles

Winner of Piccadilly World Match Play Championship 1969;
New Zealand Open Champion 1968;
Open Champion 1965; Canadian Open 1968.

Arnold Palmer

Twice winner Piccadilly World Match Play Championship;
winner of Open Championship twice;
winner of US Open; four times winner of US Masters;
Ryder Cup Player.

Neil Coles

German Open Champion 1971;
Ryder Cup Player.

Tony Jacklin

Winner of Open Championship 1969;
US Open 1970; Ryder Cup Player.

Charles Coody

Winner of US Masters 1971;
Ryder Cup Player.

Jack Nicklaus (HOLDER)

Winner of USA P.G.A. Championship 1971
and twice winner of Open and US Open Championships;
winner of US Masters three times.
Jack Nicklaus is the holder of the Piccadilly
World Match Play Championship.

Gary Player

Three times winner of Piccadilly World Match Play Championship;
past winner of US Open; twice winner of Open Championship;
US Masters once; USA P.G.A. Champion once;
six times winner of Australian & S. African Open.

The Piccadilly World Match Play Championship

where seven of the world's greatest golfers get defeated

At Wentworth on October 7th, 8th & 9th,
eight of the world's top golfers compete in the
Piccadilly World Match Play Championship.
Once again to allow spectators to see the golf
in comfort the number of tickets has been limited.

Get your tickets, price three pounds per day
or a three day season ticket for seven pounds,
from your pro or write to: Piccadilly Tournament
Office, 27 Baker Street, London W1 enclosing
a cheque or P.O. made payable to Carreras Ltd.





Major John Blashford-Snell, the leader, with two of the women members of the 1971-2 Trans-Americas Expedition. They are Miss Caroline Oxton, of Colchester (left), in charge of animal transport, and Miss Rosemary Allhusen, scientific secretary, of Norfolk, beside one of the two Range-Rovers which they will use on the expedition.

All set for last great journey on earth

By Campbell Page

A BRITISH Army expedition will make the first attempt this winter to drive across the two Americas—13,000 miles from Anchorage in Alaska to Tierra del Fuego in Chile.

The difficult section is the 250-mile Darien Gap, a stretch of jungle, swamp, ravines, and mountains in Panama and Colombia which no vehicles have ever crossed.

During Operation Darien, the 1971-2 Trans-Americas Expedition will tackle this area of primary jungle and mangrove swamps, plagued with mosquitoes and skin diseases and inhabited by snakes and alligators, with two Range-Rovers.

The expedition's leader, Major John Blashford-Snell of the Royal Engineers, said yesterday that he expects to advance through this section at the rate of 11 to three miles a day. Captain Peter Marett estimated that they would have to make 125 bridges from local trees in one stretch of 180 miles.

The expedition is also taking a large inflatable raft for crossing big rivers. A team of 24 pack horses will carry some supplies, while others will be dropped by aircraft. The expedition will use smoke cartridges to show the aircraft its position through the thick jungle.

Meanwhile the services are experimenting in Singapore with special parachutes to drop supplies. The parachutes, it is assumed, will get caught by the high tree cover, so supplies will be attached to a 200ft rope that will allow them to crash through to the ground.

A reconnaissance report.

drawn up after exploration by air and on foot earlier this year, describes the challenges of the Darien Gap: "Vertical-sided ravines, streams, and minor swampy areas are mixed with steep ridges. Most ravines will require bridging. Many slopes are around 60 degrees... Trees up to 24in. diameter will need to be cut to get the vehicles through."

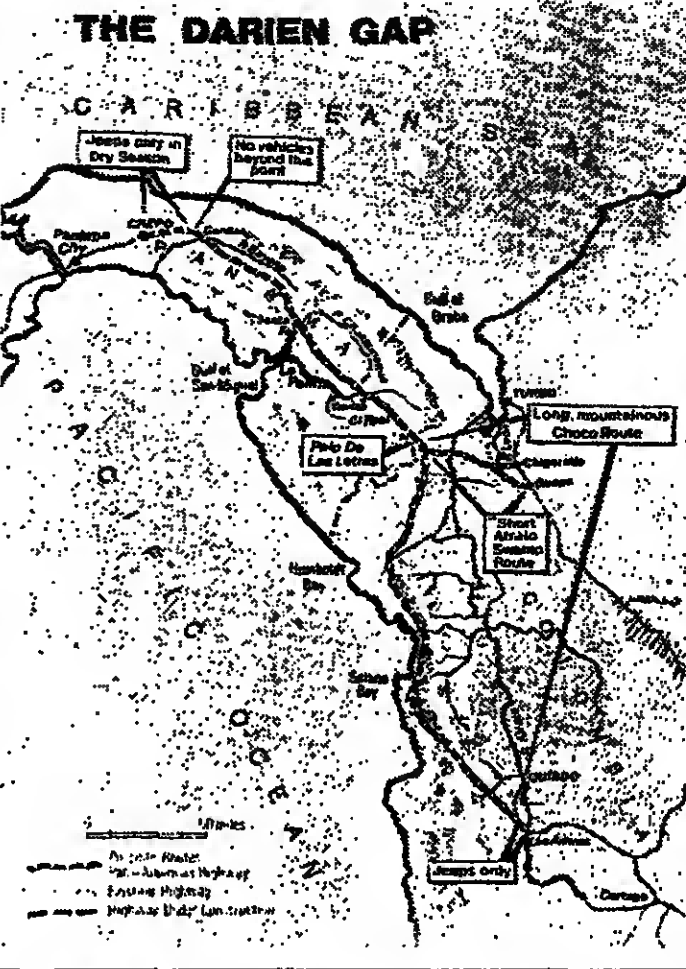
Eventually the Darien Gap will be crossed by the last link in the Pan-American Highway, a road running from the Arctic Circle to Southern Chile. The United States recently gave \$100 millions towards the \$150 millions needed for this purpose, and the Pan-American Highway Commission in Panama City is coordinating plans.

The expedition will report back on possible routes, but its main scientific aim is to study the ecology of the area before it is changed by the completion of the highway.

There will be 57 members, including four teenagers and four women. It will include scientists from the British Museum and from British and American universities.

The complete journey will last from late November to early May and the crossing of the Darien Gap is scheduled from January 15 to April 10.

Major Blashford-Snell, who is 34, has led 10 previous expeditions, including the first descent and exploration of the Blue Nile in Ethiopia. Lieut-Col. J. C. du Parc Braham, chairman of the Trans-Americas Committee, described the crossing of the Darien Gap as probably "the last great journey left on earth."



A way to save the land

Professional men, like surveyors should not use only their professional expertise but also give personal leadership to ordinary people now facing the challenge of conservation, said Mr Charles Quant, chairman of the North Wales projects group of the Prince of Wales committee, addressing the North Wales branch of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors at Ruthin yesterday.

Mr Quant said that with all the power at his command the surveyor could change the landscape for good or ill. With his pencil he could draw up schemes to make more of an impact on the landscape than the glaciers which carved the mountains and valleys out of the primeval rock.

It was therefore all the more important to use that power responsibly and give a lead to public and private clients not to destroy the quality of the landscape.

Mr Quant said that the Prince of Wales was continuing to lead the committee to be formed during the European Conservation Year but leadership at all levels was needed.

Milk ban protest

Mrs Thatcher, the Secretary for Education, has been asked to stop schools banning children from taking milk to school. Miss Joan Lester, Labour MP for Eton and Slough, has told her in a letter that she has received complaints that milk cannot be bought in primary schools and that pupils are stopped from bringing it.

"Since you explained quite clearly that milk would be available to be purchased in schools, I would like to know what action you propose to take to honour that undertaking, and if you will inform local education authorities that children are not to be prevented from bringing their own milk if their parents so wish," she wrote.

Leisure on the brink of change

Britain stands on the brink of a leisure revolution, Mr H. T. Hitchin, president of the Institute of Baths Management, said in his presidential conference address at Blackpool yesterday. The revolution would follow Common Market entry.

Already, thousands of skilled Britons were working in West Germany for more money and security—shorter hours and better holidays, he told the swimming pool men.

"With the removal of barriers, undoubtedly, British employers will gradually have to concede Common Market standards and an increase in both affluence and leisure will have considerable repercussions on recreation services."

Luxurious standards

Mr Hitchin forecast that luxurious standards of service would be expected. Workers with more time and money would demand more varied recreations.

It was essential that politicians should realise that failure to plan for future leisure needs would channel surplus affluence and leisure time into undesirable outlets.

The positive use of leisure was a tremendous force for social good. But a society unprepared could disintegrate when exposed to prosperity.

Jagger case appeal fails

A move to subvert Mr Michael Havers, QC, MP as a witness in a libel action against Mick Jagger, failed in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Kilner-Brown dismissed an appeal by Detective Sergeant Robin Constable who is suing Jagger, against the setting aside of the subpoena by a High Court master. Mr Havers has been retained by Jagger in the action, which arises from Jagger's conviction last year for possessing cannabis.

Jobs black spots get extra £50M

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

The Government is to spend an extra £50 millions capital works in the development and intermediate areas in a specific attempt to reduce unemployment.

Announcing this at a Tory conference in Nottingham yesterday, Mr William Whitelaw, Leader of the House of Commons, said: "Don't let anyone tell you this Government doesn't care."

We are showing our care with cash—hard cash to create new jobs."

His statement may do a little to undo the unfortunate effect of the advice given in Sheffield Monday by Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, to get rid of "the enormous obsession with unemployment" and to "step this in perspective."

His undoing of Sir John is aided by some Conservatives. The late Iain Macleod, who was Shadow Chancellor, attacked the Labour Government for allowing unemployment to reach an acceptable level. Today's is much higher.

Mr Whitelaw referred to an announcement that £100 millions would be spent over the next two years on capital works in the development areas "There is such a good response from

Council vetoes Latin

By our Correspondent

TO USE Latin names for roads is asking for trouble, a parish council has decided.

It was given a choice of six names for two roads on a new estate—Opus, Opium, Ortus, the Olympics, Opindium, and Opus—but each was rejected amid peals of laughter from members of parish council at Bracknell, Berkshire.

One member, Mr Francis Dixon, felt the names might be rather dangerous. He said yesterday: "They could be open to subtle amendment, and end up semi-obscene."

Easthampstead rural council has been asked to put forward "better alternatives."

The names were drawn up by a member of the London firm which built the 285-house estate. A spokesman said: "We were asked to supply one-word names for these roads, using the letters O and Q."

This is to fit in with a unique alphabetical system of naming estates at Bracknell. "It did not give us a great deal of scope, but as the site has connections with the Romans, the Latin names were chosen. I think they are rather appropriate."

Fewer new VD cases

By our own Reporter

In spite of an overall rise in new cases of venereal diseases in England and Wales last year, there were fewer new cases of syphilis and the percentage increase in cases of gonorrhoea dropped by half compared with 1969.

Last year, 58,081 new cases of venereal diseases were reported by clinics in England and Wales, the Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday. This was an increase of 3,349.

The detailed figures for the main infections were: gonorrhoea, 17,764 new cases (61,260 in 1969); syphilis, 3,260 (3,413 in 1969); and Chancroid 50 (59 in 1969).

The figures were described as disappointing by Dr Duncan Catterall, president of the Medical Society for the Venereal Diseases. He said that there had been a steady rise in spite of the measures being taken by the DHSS to stem the diseases. However, it was encouraging that syphilis was under control.

Dr Catterall said that there was no sign that overall incidence of VD would drop. The social and medical factors which produced the current situation would continue to operate throughout the 1970s. More money was needed for warning campaigns, clinics, staff, and research. But public awareness of the dangers was growing, and the present rise was less than in many other countries.

Sergeant handed over to army

An army staff sergeant was handed over to an army escort yesterday after spending two nights at Hounslow police station. He had made a statement there in connection with the death of his wife in Singapore several years ago. A Southern Command spokesman said later: "A soldier is helping military police in certain inquiries."

Traffic wardens 'could help police more'

By our Correspondent

Keeping an eye on places such as public parks to prevent vandalism, and calling a policeman when one was wanted. Some were carrying personal radios.

"We find these men doing an excellent job, the sort of job that model citizens do," Mr Gray said. "We would like to see the warden become the eyes and ears of the police as a police auxiliary. We are shattered at the idea of wardens developing into a separate traffic corps."

The Secretary for Scotland, Mr Gordon Campbell, recently made an order which empowers chief constables to employ traffic wardens on a wider range of duties—but only duties confined to traffic.

An official of the Scottish Home and Health Department said: "I do not see any prospect of the Secretary of State going beyond that for the present. Mr Gray is looking much further ahead."

Commenting on the fact

A WIDER range of duties for traffic wardens was suggested in Edinburgh yesterday by Mr David Gray, IRL Chief Inspector of Constabulary, to become "the eyes and ears of the police."

He warmly praised the job already being done by traffic wardens in many parts of Scotland when he spoke at a press conference held in connection with the publication of his report for 1970.

Mr Gray, explaining that he was expressing a personal view in advocating an extension of duties for wardens, said he did not wish to extend their powers. Wardens would not have power of arrest beyond that held by any citizen under Common Law.

He said that in several parts of Scotland wardens were already voluntarily taking on duties beyond those of traffic.

Some were now carrying about with them lists of stolen property being sought by the police, chasing children, off bus shelters,

NUPE joins queue to leave union register

The National Union of Public Employees yesterday asked for names to be struck off the Industrial Relations Act register.

Britain's second biggest union, the engineering section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, will follow suit today.

"We wish to comply completely with union and TUC law and are acting in conjunction with the union's other sections (the laundrymen, garment makers and constructional engineers)," Mr Hugh Scanlon, the union's president, said yesterday.

The AUEW decision is to take effect from Friday, when the provisions of the Act come into force. Mr Scanlon said he predicted that the registrar, for legal reasons, not be able to accept the union's decision.

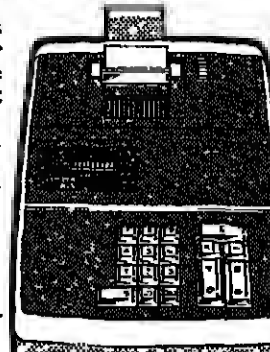
A number of unions, including the Transport and General Workers' Union, intend to send their rules, which require registration. The union's president, Mr Hugh Scanlon, said he was telling all members to have nothing to do

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Value added tax 'will hit poor hardest'

By our own reporter

Value added tax, which the Government wants to introduce in 1973, will fall hardest on the poor, the deputy general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Association, Mr Frank Swift, said yesterday.

"It is a tax on need and therefore a tax on the needy," he said. Its great value to the State was that it provided an immediate and certain source of revenue, but it had a cost in terms of social justice: it appeared to bear more heavily on the lower income groups and large families.

Rates critics 'drivel'

Talk of local rates causing hardship was largely "cant and rive" at a conference in Brighton was told yesterday.

Professor A. R. Illers, professor of Social Studies at Bedford College, said too much attention had been paid to indiscriminate criticism of municipal rates. He was addressing the annual conference of the Valuation Association.

When one takes into account that over half the householders in England and Wales are owner-occupiers... and a further third of all householders live in subsidised municipal housing, any talk of hardship imposed by the local rate can only be regarded largely as cant and drivel.

"These constitute, as a group, the wealthiest members of the community and, in some cases, they are undoubtedly subsidised by the poorest ratepayers whose agents they profess to serve by criticising the local rate," he said.

Professor Illers said he thought that with a proper valuation in 1973 and an effective system of rate rebates for lower income groups, the rates could generate an even higher revenue.

A small group of finance officers from local government could be set up to advise the Government, Mr A. Walker, the association's president, said.

He said that the Government's Green Paper on local government finance offered the association the chance to influence the central Government's decision on the total of local government spending.

He said that the Government also outlined in the White Paper "Fair Deal for Housing" as a "reformers' delight and a financial officers' nightmare." The reform would end as so many other reforms—adding to the local authorities' burdens in cost and administration.

"Their shoulders have to be broad," he said. "They must say 'No'. They have to shuffle their staffs and get on with any new administrative obligation."

Mr Baird said that the negotiations would be considerable. Fair rents would have to be assessed for about 45 million council houses.

Mr Swift, who has studied German and Dutch experience with VAT for the federation, said that the Dutch Finance Minister had conceded to him that VAT considerably worsened living conditions for the working class in Holland, until, under the threat of a general strike, the Government brought in statutory price control.

Addressing the Rating and Valuation Conference at Brighton, Mr Swift said it was not too late to press the Government to modify and mellow the harshness of the impact of VAT.

"We ought to press on the Government at the outset the need to introduce statutory price control," he said.

Shot down

He was responding to a suggestion by Professor A. R. Illers, professor of social studies at Bedford College, London, that the collection and, in the first instance, the revenue of VAT should be handed over to local government. It was a fragile, vulnerable kite which Professor Illers admitted had no hope of being down, and it was duly shot down by local government speakers, who found it unworkable, undesirable, and unlikely.

But this was no reason, Professor Illers contended, why the idea should not be tossed at Whitehall as a test of how genuine its concern was that local government should be financially independent. The debate was ultimately about who should take the decisions which affected people's lives, he said.

'No worse off'

The collection of VAT at half a million checkpoints would be better done by existing treasurers' staffs familiar with their areas than by thousands of extra Inland Revenue men. The Exchequer would be no worse off if local government pre-empted a share of VAT in place of the general grants, and local government would be infinitely better off with a buoyant tax which would keep pace with inevitable increases in expenditure.

He had no doubt that the Government would bring in VAT—there was a real need for extra revenue—but until more was known about the intended rates and exemptions it was difficult to argue sensibly about it.

Mr Frank Tolson, treasurer of Leeds, said that central government would certainly not give up a share of VAT—and he was not queuing up to collect VAT for the Exchequer.



'No' to age demand

A woman lost a chance to serve on a hospital management committee yesterday because she refused to disclose her age.

Councillor Mrs Kay Young, chairman of Devises health committee, had been nominated by the rural council to serve on Roundway Hospital Management Committee should a vacancy occur.

But the clerk, Mr John Spencer, said that the South-west Regional Hospital Board insisted on knowing her age. Mrs Young said she objected strongly to nagging questions of this kind, and refused to give this information.

Councillor Vincent Williams, chairman of the planning committee, said that if the board took this attitude, it did not deserve to get any representatives. He served on Roundway Hospital Management Committee and had never been asked his age.

Mrs Young withdrew as a nominee, and Councillor Mrs Dorothy Robertson agreed to be nominated instead. She will give her age to the clerk in private.

Radio adviser

Mr John Thompson, a former editor of the "Observer Magazine" and ITN broadcaster, has been appointed senior adviser on radio broadcasting to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. He will advise on an alternative radio system.

Family day before American trip

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, wearing a pink pinafore dress over a white polo-neck sweater, with her husband, Mr Angus Ogilvy, and their children James, aged seven, and Marina Victoria, aged five, Princess Alexandra and her husband arrive in the United States today to open British Weeks in Los Angeles and San Francisco. The family had a quiet day at their home, Thatched House Lodge, Richmond, before the overseas visit.

'Better image' sought

By our correspondent

Students at the University of Kent at Canterbury are launching a campaign next week to improve their public image. They plan to rent an empty shop, fit it out as a study bedroom, and invite people in to see how students live.

The president of the students' union, Mr Richard Jones, said yesterday: "The image of the student has deteriorated badly over the last couple of years. We have got to persuade people that we are not so bad, and that the majority of us only want somewhere to live and study for a degree."

"Matters have been brought to a head this year because, when the new term starts next week, we estimate that between 50 and 60 students will be homeless. And we know it will get worse unless something drastic is done."

He said that landlords were not taking in students because of the present image, but he also blamed the university's decision to withdraw its sponsorship of lodging. "Landladies feel that they will not be able to get their money from the students," he said.

The union would also be pressing the university to build more residential blocks: 1,300 students live in blocks at present, but a further 1,300 have to find accommodation outside. "Canterbury isn't a terribly large place, and students already have to go as far away as Whitstable and Herne Bay," Mr Jones said.

"In future we may have to go even farther afield, to Margate and Ramsgate, which are about 15 miles away."

Mr Jones said the union was using its emergency procedure to get students housed. The university will be asked if they can sleep in common rooms, and other students who already have accommodation will be asked to let colleagues use sleeping bags on the floor.

Teachers attack 'threat to Welsh schools'

By JAMES LEWIS

Teachers in Glamorgan have accused the county education authority of "deliberately handicapping and inhibiting" the growth of Welsh primary schools by a new ruling which would raise the age of entry to the schools.

In Glamorgan, as in some other Welsh counties, the practice has been to allow vacant places at Welsh schools to be filled by admitting children under the age of five. Since there is greater pressure on English schools, there are seldom any vacant places to be filled in this way, so Welsh children have a slight advantage in what amounts to nursery school provision.

Glamorgan has now ruled that no child must in future be admitted to a Welsh school unless he is five during the year of entry. If, however, an English school in any locality admits children at an earlier age, the corresponding Welsh school will be allowed to follow suit.

The Welsh teachers' union, UCAC (Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru), in a strongly-worded protest to the authority, says that many of the county's 20 Welsh schools will diminish in size and lose staff as a result of the new ruling.

"The sole criterion of availability of Welsh nursery education will now be the provision of English nursery classes in the same locality," it declares. "Nobody stands to gain: the Welsh-speaking children and their parents must suffer."

The object — to achieve parity in the age of entry to all schools — is unjustified on educational grounds, says the union, which claims the support of 15 headmasters. "The rule flouts two decades of precedent and practice in the county, and does so on the flimsiest of reasons: an assumed need for identical age of entry. It would be surprising if some teachers

and parents did not think that there were ulterior motives behind this arrangement."

The union does not elaborate on the ulterior motives, but accuses the education authority of chicanery at the expense of Welsh speakers.

The Welsh language campaigners have always argued that children pick up a second language more readily between the ages of 3 and 5 than at any other time during their school days.

The education authority denies any intention to attack the Welsh schools. The deputy director of education, Mr John Erace, said yesterday that the authority wanted to be fair to all children. The old system, whereby a Welsh child was able to secure early admission, had given rise to a lot of ill feeling. UCAC was wrong in claiming that two decades of practice was being reversed. The first Welsh school had opened in 1949, increasing to the 20 now in existence, but early admission had been permitted only since 1967. It was permitted to note that the 3,000 children in Welsh primary schools represented only about 3 per cent of the total.

Barn chosen for theatre

John Neville, the actor, is leading a campaign to create a 400-seat theatre from an old storage barn in the centre of King's Lynn, Norfolk, next to the Guildhall of St. George.

He said that after an architect had estimated the probable cost, a campaign would be started to raise funds. Asked if it would be run along the lines of the Nottingham Playhouse, of which he was once director, Mr Neville said: "I would hope it would have the similarity of high quality."

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New approach to church union urged on synods

By our own reporter

As the scheme for Anglican-Methodist union is about to come before the Church of England for the third time in eight years, nearly 10,000 members of diocesan synods will this morning receive an open letter urging them to look for a "new and more healthy approach" to the reunion of the Churches.

The letter is signed by the bishop of Willesden, the Right Reverend Graham Leonard; Dr J. I. L. Jones, principal of Tyndale Hall, Bristol; Professor E. L. Rieu, professor of historical theology at the University of London; and the Rev. Colin Buchanan, registrar of St John's College, Nottingham.

The same four men last year published "Growing Into Union", which reviewed the problems contained within, or at least in motion by, the Anglican-Methodist scheme, and sketched an alternative scheme, which they claim, would command united support.

Their open letter argues a milder case. The reunion scheme, which seems to command less support each time it appears, is both divisive and flawed, they say. They also

complain about the latest "clarifying document" on the scheme and doubt whether it fully interprets the measures on which a vote is about to be taken. It could lead to uninformed and irresponsible voting on far-reaching issues.

The letter says that a number of arguments have been used to support the scheme for union — "perhaps for lack of good ones" — and goes on to rebut some other examples of what it calls "false advocacy."

One is the argument that there is no alternative to the existing scheme, and that those who want union of the Churches should vote for it. "The scheme," they say, "does not have the end of union in view anyway: the second stage (which would bring this about) is away over the horizon."

If the scheme is defeated, say the authors, there will have to be an alternative, and the president of the Methodist Conference has already spoken of such a possibility. "We have put one possible alternative on the table, and there would be other possibilities once emotions were detached from the old scheme and an open-

Unity urged by canon

By our own reporter

A pamphlet on Anglican-Methodist Unity by Canon Paul Welsh called "Let Us Go Forward" suggests that in spite of the scheme's being referred back to Anglican diocesan synods for consideration the obstacles to inter-union are not so serious as its opponents argue.

About 12,000 copies of the pamphlet, paid for by a group of Anglicans led by Lord March, are being sent today to the clergy. Canon Welsh says his pamphlet is based on the conclusions of the Archbishop's joint working party which reported earlier this year on the ground common to the two denominations.

Inter-city TV launched

A NEW television service that will enable businessmen to hold inter-city conferences and cut the cost of their time, travel, and expenses, was launched by the Post Office yesterday.

Called "Confravision," the service has studios in London, Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester, and Glasgow. In them, in conference room atmosphere, executives can "meet" their colleagues face-

to face in any one of the other four cities.

The Post Office, which claims that the service is the world's first, says it has cost £200,000 to provide. Businessmen will be able to book the studios at a cost of £120 an hour for distances of up to 125 miles, and £180 an hour for more than that distance.

The studios can accommodate five or six executives and a secretary, and discussions will be completely private.

The managing director of Post Office Telecommunications, Mr Edward Fennessy, said that it was impossible to link more than two studios at a time because it would involve bringing in a controller to operate the studio equipment. "We feel this would destroy the confidential atmosphere."

For the first three months of service, businessmen will be able to try out the facility for a nominal fee of £20. The full tariff begins at Christmas.

ending in a splendid mock-heroic outburst. Ah! Cruel, Bloody Mary, every word of which Baker related with tongue in cheek.

Irony is not an easy emotion to convey, yet not just in the Purcell songs. "Epistel" Baker achieved a rare feat with magnificent assurance. So surprising was her deeply informed, lush Schumann's "Fräulein und Leben," breath-control beautifully spun half-tone. It was a daring to finish with a *Freder-irony* again of the elements. At a time delicately touched in — she then the better poised to round off evening in a way to round off and for all that she is now a *Freder-singer*.

The final test, after all, in any recital is the encores, and the three Baker's were perfectly judged — Grunewald's haunting Serenade sung in a half-tone; Faure's Chanson d'automne and smiling, and finally, with a plain, going to be Baker's equivalent to lay.

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mistress, a German soldier,
a Russian prisoner-of-war,
a GI bride, a Hollywood
film star

TALKS TO CATHERINE STOTT

HENRY MILLER wrote of Hildegard Knef's autobiography: "If it were fiction I would say it was unreal." And there is something unreal about a woman who writes of having been a German soldier and a Hollywood film star; of having been half-dead with starvation and war wounds one year, and the toast of Broadway in a Fifth Avenue penthouse another.

Hildegard Knef is now 45, and more beautiful than in her film days. There is an unreal quality even in the way she looks. A steely fragility, metallic eyes and skin, a metallic rasping whisper of a voice, but underlying strength that enabled her to survive polio, typhus, meningitis, a Russian prison camp, and a near-fatal first childbirth at the age of 42.

Her autobiography is called "The Gift Horse" (Andre Deutsch, £2.50). It is both a subjective document and a chronicle of a time where the author assumes the role of a camera. The atrocious things that happened to her, were witnessed by her, scarcely are believable even when expressed in her dry, cool, way. Tantalisingly, very little of herself is revealed.

At 19 she fell desperately in love with Goebbels's protégé, the fiercely Nazi film director Ewald Demandowsky. As the Russians approached Berlin and her lover was drafted to the front, she went with him disguised as a soldier, having acquired, somehow, a machine-gun and some grenades. For three months they and their rapidly dwindling unit fought and hid: a protracted nightmare filled with the screams of women raped by the oncoming Russians, of horribly mutilated bodies, of a chicken circling a child's corpse preparing to peck out the eyes. No detail is spared in what has been described as a gastro-intestinal account of one woman's war.

Demandowsky was already married, but, when everything seemed lost, they persuaded an officer to "marry" them. When they were captured by the Russians she escaped from the prison camp; he survived, but they never saw each other again.

She told me why she wrote the book. "I thought the time was right, 25 years after the war, to write what it was like to live as a child in Nazi Germany during and after the war. How do you live with a collective guilt that you have totally accepted but that you also resent because you do not feel guilty? You know that when you were seven years old you couldn't emigrate nor follow the resistance; that you

couldn't do anything substantial to avoid this development, in a catastrophe in Germany—but still you are held responsible for it. That is one of the reasons I wanted to write the book.

"It took me a year and a half to write, during which time I lived like a zombie. I became tuned in to another frequency from the one I am on now, and once I got on to that frequency films of memory unravelled that I didn't even know I had stored in my mind. At times it was agonising, of course. But it was more like schizophrenia.

Anyone living in Berlin at that time had to be strong in order to survive. Miss Knef feels she is a very tough human being. "Whom the bomb hit and whom it did not was chance. To be clever was not enough, but the first and perhaps the only lesson I learned when I was young was survival. Not against the bombs—though even then there were tricks I learned to give me a better chance; no, it was surviving after the war that was so very difficult.

"I became a soldier for two reasons. First it is not my mentality to sit somewhere and wait. I am too active and aggressive. I knew what would happen—I would be raped by the Russians and left for dead. Truckloads of women had screamed to me to get out because this would certainly happen to me, too. And being in love with this man who was going to the front sent me into a deep panic at the thought that I would be left behind while he probably got shot. The chances of getting out of Berlin were at that time pretty small. So it was a man plus my aggression that got me there.

After escaping from the Russian prison camp she was for three and a half months on the run, close to death from starvation, bullets, exhaustion, and disease. She had had a weak constitution from birth. How does she explain her survival? "Having been ill all my life, my body was already used to terrifying things. They came as no shock. Many people died of just the typhus I had, and of the dysentery which I had more times than I can now count. How did the mind survive? There is a deep, deep panic in me at the thought of brutality and an equally deep panic at intolerance. I could never talk about what I had seen. Only once, to my husband, and then I left a great deal unsaid. I said I couldn't do it. My husband said I must. So I sat down and wrote the war passage in a short concentrated bout without leaving the typewriter because I couldn't

have gone back to it. I have a block about it at all other times."

The scene changed rapidly from this Russian prison camp, via marriage to a GI, to Hollywood. "I was fabbergasted. By my surroundings and my own stupidity. Not to have learned anything, so young and stupid as I was, other than the art of survival. I hadn't realised that after the catastrophe and the horror committed by my country, that not everyone was going to open their arms and say 'Hello, here are some young Germans who have survived. I had this mad idea when the war was over, like a flower child, that everyone would spread their arms and it would be love, love, love. Ugh. The simple-minded Hollywood films about Germany which belittled the gruesome atrocities we had committed, making them seem more like Westerns. They were ludicrous and horrible, but I was too young to gather the full impact. The reaction set in much later."

Returning to self-righteous postwar Germany she played a part in an unimportant film called "The Sinner" in which she briefly appeared naked. The country appeared to need a scapegoat at this time, and she was pilloried in the press, booed in the streets, received filth through the mail, and had her knickers stolen by fetishists. (The same fellow-countrymen have just bought almost half a million copies of "The Gift Horse" since the war.)

Attempting to rationalise this vilification she says: "After the war when Adenauer became Chancellor of this destroyed, poverty-stricken country, there was a great renaissance of the church. Suddenly it was as though a lobotomy had been performed on everybody that erased totally from their minds the events of the war and now they were concentrating on a prim and proper life. It was a schizophrenic, insane reaction which stunned rather than upset me."

Today Miss Knef is happily married to an English actor, David Cameron, who translated her book from the German. They live partly in Salzburg, partly in St. Moritz, with their three-year-old daughter. Miss Knef no longer acts. Instead she writes poems and lyrics to songs which she sings either in concert or on record. She had felt she needed to acquire the strength and confidence of an extrovert profession in order to concentrate on the more intricate one of writing. She hopes that in time other books will follow.



pictures of
Hildegard Knef
by Frank Martin

About the house

by DIANA POLLOCK

THE CLEANING of feather-filled continental quilts is a problem some manufacturers leave in the awkward basket. One reader, taking her Puffin to the local branch of a well-known cleaners and mentioning that the Guardian had told her such quilts could be cleaned by firms offering a feather pillow cleaning service was met with the blindest confusion. "Wasn't a puffin a little sea bird on a Peter Rabbit and the Guard an insurance company?"

Pursuing this further we asked Slumberdown what it recommended should one of their quilts need an all-over clean. (For small domestic accidents smooth the filling down from the stained area of the cover and sponge that with a damp cloth immediately.)

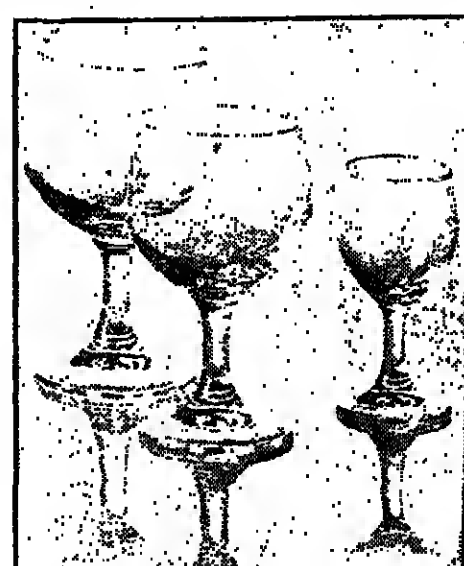
Slumberdown now tell us proudly that, largely due to our dogged insistence, they have set up a cleaning service for their own quilts. Though they can guarantee all will be thoroughly cleaned they can't guarantee all heavy stains can be removed. Some stains, left untreated, can be taken out with chemicals. But chemicals destroy the natural oils in all-cotton cambric quilt covers, make them porous, reduce their resilience and insulating properties and so wreck the quilt as the snug thing it should be. Slumberdown quilts should be sent to Slumberdown, P.O. Box 19, Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland. Prices: Blank size, single size 1 and 2, £3. Double sizes 3, 4, and 5, £5, including packing and postage.

Battery cut-out

TO TAKE the strain and near-blisters on thumbs and index fingers out of dress-making Boots are importing a Swiss battery-operated "Scissors." I found my pinning and tacking had to be more careful and firm, for the scissors fairly whizz along. But it's only a matter of getting used to the speed—rather like transferring from a hand-operated to an electric sewing machine. The scissors, 7in high and easy to hold, are powered by a 1½ volt (HP2) battery and carry a 12 month guarantee. From major Boots branches at £2.70—fairly expensive, but they are rather a luxury.

Floor tiles

MOST STICK-EM-YOURSELF vinyl floor tiles are of a light gauge but Marley have just produced a range of Heavy Duty (HD), self-adhesive, vinyl tiles, 2mm, thick. They are 11in square and come in ten "architect" colours—meaning sophisticated—with



a marbled effect. Sold in boxes of nine and with laying instructions on the back of each pack, they cost £1.99 from all of Marley's 150 own Homecare shops and from Marley stockists.

Table glass

RAVENHEAD are the biggest manufacturers of tableglass in this country—mostly for the restaurant trade. Their latest design to move from restaurant to domestic dining tables is called Parisienne—a set of five strong, stemmed glasses with nicely rounded bowls. Prices (for this is soda glass) are low too. Cherry 14p each, 5 ounce goblet 18p each, 6½ ounce goblet 18p each, 8 ounce goblet 19p each, 12 ounce goblet 22p each. From Selfridges, Oxford Street, London W.1, and from Lewis's stores in Manchester, Glasgow, and Birmingham. Ravenhead have made two colour films about their production methods and these will be supplied free to audiences of over 40. Write to Ravenhead Advisory Centre, 26 Upper Brook Street, London W.1.

D-I-Y ironwork

THE FRIENDLY neighbourhood blacksmith who did wrought iron on the side is no longer with us though there are still forges doing lovely work. Modular Screens Ltd, Crediton, Devon (a mail order firm) don't exactly promise to make merry smiths of us all but supply the components—scrolls, supports, arches, and so on—for the home assembly of garden gates, bench backs and under-pinnings, screens or fan lights. All sections are phosphated and finished in black epoxy resin so need no more paint. All necessary fixings, screws, latches, hinges, spigots, and illustrated instructions are supplied. The illustrated order forms give all prices—e.g., a single scroll is 8p; half an arch with a scroll 48p. Carriage is free in England and Wales.

Cooker price

THE GAS COUNCIL apologises to Guardian readers for having given us a wrong price for the Chatelaine Cordon Bleu cooker mentioned in About the House last week. The recommended retail price is £169.88, although some gas board showrooms may quote a higher figure to include an installation charge.

6 good reasons why you should consider double glazing

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Some cheer from Chequers

Whether Northern Ireland will become a happier and safer place as a result of the three Prime Ministers' meeting at Chequers will not become obvious today or tomorrow. The conference was friendly, if unspecified, and the press conferences given by Mr Lynch and Mr Faulkner were each masterpieces of the art of making the other man's domestic task as easy as possible. This is all gain. The meeting certainly has not damaged the atmosphere in Ireland. It may well have eased it by showing that men of different views can discuss the Ulster crisis for two days and reach as much agreement as they have.

But the important part of the Chequers talks will not become known, because it concerns private understandings among the three governments. Does anyone doubt that there are such understandings? At a guess, Mr Lynch has promised to continue with the tightening of security in the Republic and will use his influence to get the Catholic MPs at Stormont to Mr Maudling's conference. He will be helped in this if Mr Faulkner has promised to cut the number of internees as quickly as he can, notably through the swift operation of the appeals machinery, and if Mr Faulkner has agreed to discuss the problems of security and internment with the Opposition MPs.

This may look little enough when Northern Ireland is in a state of such serious civil disorder. But anyone who expected a solution of the Irish question from the Chequers meeting was guilty of an optimism that makes Micawber look like Malvolio. What is significant is that Mr Lynch must have seen enough evidence of a willingness on Mr Faulkner's part to give Northern Catholics a real share in power to make it worth talking further—and at some political risk at home; and that Mr Faulkner must have detected enough

benevolence in Mr Lynch's interest in his problem to take again the risks he faces in Ulster as a result of the first tripartite meeting in half a century.

The Prime Ministers said it was their common purpose "to seek to bring violence, and internment, and all other emergency measures to an end without delay." Mr Lynch has apparently promised to tighten up on supplies of gelignite in the Republic, and his police have had some success this week. The other great worry is the IRA camps south of the border, and the active units which operate from them. Movement here will be more difficult, though the extradition proceedings now pending in Monaghan suggest that the hard stares between Dublin and Belfast may be melting slightly. Mr Faulkner, on his part, has acknowledged that if the internment appeals tribunal recommends a release he will treat this as something stronger than advice; and has given a strong hint that internment would not survive the ending of serious violence by more than a few weeks.

It must be sadly recognised, of course, that much of the "greater understanding" and "significant and useful purpose" of the meeting could quickly be dispersed by events in Northern Ireland itself. If the IRA's use of anti-tank missiles were to lead to some tragedy that killed more people than any so far, or if the mounting toll of violence brought Protestant gunmen or rioters on to the streets, then the inevitably slow and painstaking Chequers diplomacy might be useless. This is a race against time, and the three Prime Ministers know it. The Catholic MPs should heed the advice of their many well-wishers, in London and Dublin, get to the conference table with Mr Maudling, and discuss internment there as part of an attempt to overall settlement.

Public works as a stimulus

Governments can survive mistakes in most areas of policy, but persistently high unemployment, continuing inflation, and a low level of business activity must prove fatal. Mr Heath knows this, and he intends to survive. Hence the Chequers meeting nine days from now. Government policy is in need of review—though it must be admitted that not many economists thought after the summer measures that the autumn situation would be as bad as it is.

Just how bad is it? The employment picture is worse than the gloomiest ministerial forebodings last spring. Only a miracle can prevent a total of one million unemployed being reached during the next six months. The blight has not only struck the traditional black spots in Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the North of England but has also affected areas of traditionally full employment in the Midlands and the South-west. No one in Whitehall really expects much improvement in 1972.

Mr Barber will be anxious to acquit himself of indifference in the face of mounting unemployment. He can remind his colleagues that no British Chancellor has put so much money back into the economy as he did with his April and summer budgets. He can also make the most of the sparse signs of improvement. Sales of cars and household appliances have responded to the relaxation in hire purchase terms. The question is whether the recovery will gather enough momentum and last long enough to persuade manufacturers to take on extra workers and to invest in new machinery.

Ministers still comfort themselves that when people really recognise the opportunities in the Common Market and the extent of Government reflationary measures investment will lead the way to economic expansion. But against this hope there are less cheerful influences. The most serious are continuing inflation, admittedly now less sharp than it was, and the uncertainties of the world monetary and trade outlook. On the latter, although progress is being made in Washington, an effective agreement is still some way off.

On the domestic war against inflation Mr

Robert Carr will lose no time in reporting some slight but significant gains. The level of wage rate settlements has slowed during the summer. The modest increase in total earnings is affected by the absence of overtime working, and the big autumn round of wage claims is still ahead. But the Secretary for Employment can also point to a slowing in retail prices and also to the price restraint initiative of the Confederation of British Industry. It is too early to say that the war against inflation is being won, but progress has been made.

For Mr Heath the question is whether yet further reflationary measures are required. The CBI clearly thinks they are. The unions, too, think that action so far has not been sufficient. But more stimulants of the type already administered by Mr Barber may have no greater effect than those already imparted. What, then? The Government would do well to turn its mind now from monetary and fiscal incentives to a big increase in public works. The Chancellor and the Secretary for Scotland have already announced some additions to the public works programme. But these have been on a tiny scale compared with the unemployment problem. What is wanted now is something on an emergency—almost war time—scale.

A crash government financed, nationally directed housing programme would provide employment for many of the 200,000 unemployed building workers. But it would take time to mount and might conflict with the susceptibilities of local authorities. Other forms of public works may be easier to initiate since in many cases—such as roads and regional infrastructure—they involve bringing forward plans already committed to paper for years ahead. The Government would also be well advised, even at the twelfth hour, to change its mind about regional incentives and to restore the old system of cash grants, at least until the back of the worst unemployment in the regions is broken. The process of rethinking economic priorities must be painful for men committed to the doctrines of non-interventionist Conservatism. But it may prove less painful than the inevitable consequences of a disastrous drift of the economy.

More thoughts from Mao?

The popular and uncharitable explanation of the recent non-appearances of Chairman Mao is that he is dead, mad, or in a coma. The popular explanation of the non-appearance of Colonel Gaddafi of Libya (who also seems to be missing) is that he has had a motor accident which was either serious or shameful. One drawback to being a dictator is that people jump to ghastly conclusions every time you take the day off. In fact Chairman Mao and the Colonel have as much right to solitude as anyone else, and rather more need for it. The most reasonable explanation of the Chairman's withdrawal is that he has gone away to have more thoughts. He is going to need some soon. Mao has spent the best part of his working life denouncing successive Presidents of the United States as fascist

byenas and now he is going to meet one. What do you say, over the teacups, to a fascist hyena? The Little Red Book is silent.

The most reasonable explanation for the withdrawal of Colonel Gaddafi is the daunting nature of his engagement diary. Who would want to spend a hot weekend in Sanaa celebrating the Yemen Republic's anniversary and reviewing its army? Who would want to sit through a plenary session of the Presidential Council of the Federation of Arab Republics in Cairo when they could go for a swim instead? Truancy is an uncardinal sin. Meditation—if that is what Mao has been up to—is generally thought to be benevolent. Every ruler ought to have his hermitage and go there often. But it would save a great deal of fuss and speculation if they would leave a note to say where they had gone. In this respect the East has something to learn from the West. If Mr Heath so much as reaches for his seaboots the whole world knows.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: The ash tree just outside my garden, which last year was laden with bunches of keys, is this year having a rest from seed-production. Overtopping the field of swedes immediately beyond is a dense cover of corn sown-thistle and goosefoot, now going to seed. At first sight the barren ash tree and the bumper crop of weed seeds may seem to have little in common, but there is a very direct connection, which, in its turn, may affect yet another kind of fruit production—namely, next year's crop of pears and plums. The fact is that the weedy field is now providing the daily diet for this year's bumper crop of hullefinches: I estimate that well over 100 are based on this small area, for so far I have caught and ringed about 80, most of which are juveniles, and each day there are additions to the score. When, by mid-winter, the stock of weed seeds has been consumed, the hullefinch depends on the seeds of various trees, the most important of which are ash, the maples and hirsch, but when (as seems likely this season) this staple winter diet is scarce, the next best substitutes are the fat fruit buds of many trees and shrubs, particularly those of the plum and apple family. The outlook for next year's fruit crops therefore does not seem very rosy; but there is one important factor to take into consideration—winter will take its natural toll of the present big hullefinch population.

W. D. CAMPBELL

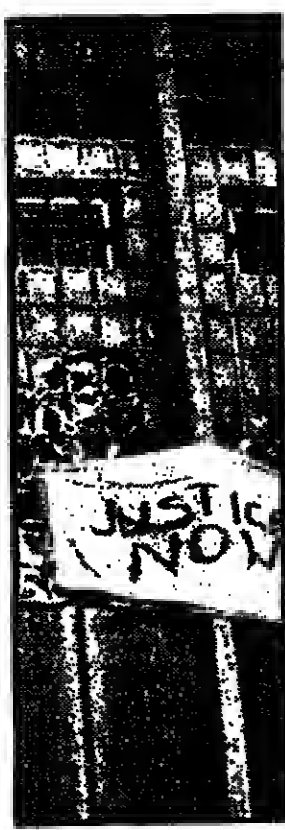
IN 1951, W. E. B. DuBois, as Chairman of the Peace Information Centre, was indicted by the Federal Government for "failure to register as an agent of a foreign principle." In assessing this ordeal which occurred in the ninth decade of his life he turned his attention to the inhabitants of the nation's jails and prisons:

What turns me cold in all this experience is the certainty that thousands of innocent victims are in jail today because they had neither money nor friends to help them. The eyes of the world were on our trait despite the desperate efforts of press and radio to suppress the facts and cloud the real issues: the courage and money of friends and of strangers who dared stand for a principle freed me; but God only knows how many who were as innocent as I and my colleagues are today in hell.

They daily stagger out of prison doors embittered, vengeful, hopeless, ruined. And of this army of the wronged, the proportion of Negroes is frightful. We protect and defend sensational cases where Negroes are involved. But the great mass of arrested or accused black folk have no defence. There is desperate need of nationwide organisations to oppose this national racket of railroad to jails and chain gangs the poor, friendless and black.

Almost two decades passed before the realisation attained by DuBois on the occasion of his own encounter with the judicial system achieved extensive acceptance. A number of factors have combined to transform the penal system into a prominent terrain of struggle, both for the captives inside and the masses outside. The impact of large numbers of political prisoners both on prison populations and on the mass movement has been decisive. The vast majority of political prisoners have not allowed the fact of imprisonment to curtail their educational, agitational and organising activities, which they continue behind prison walls. And in the course of developing mass movements around political prisoners, a great deal of attention has inevitably been focused on the institutions in which they are imprisoned.

Furthermore the political receptivity of prisoners—especially Black and Brown captives—has been increased and sharpened by the surge of aggressive political activity



All hope behind bars...

by ANGELA DAVIS

TODAY, in the second article taken from her book, *If They Come in the Morning* (to be published by Orbuch and Chambers October 13, 22.25), ANGELA DAVIS continues her analysis of America's reaction to the reformer and revolutionary.

A prison protest in New York

rising out of Black, Chicano and other oppressed communities. Finally, a major catalyst for intensified political action in and around prisons has emerged out of the transformation of convicts originally found guilty of criminal offences, into exemplary political militants. Their patient educational efforts in the realm of exposing the specific oppressive structures of the penal system in their relation to the larger oppression of the social system have had a profound effect on their fellow captives.

The prison is a key component of the state's coercive apparatus whose overriding function is to ensure social control. While cloaking itself with the bourgeois aura of universality—imprisonment was supposed to cut across all class lines, as crimes were to be defined by the act, not the perpetrator—the prison has actually operated as an instrument of class domination, a means of prohibiting the have-nots from encroaching upon the haves.

The occurrence of crime is inevitable in a society in which wealth is unequally distributed, as one of the constant reminders that society's productive forces are being channelled in the wrong direction. The majority of criminal offences bear a direct relationship to property. Contained in the very concept of property, crimes are profound but suppressed social needs

which express themselves in anti-social modes of action. Spontaneously produced by a capitalist organisation of society, this type of crime is at once a protest against society and a desire to partake of its exploitative content. It challenges the symptoms of capitalism, but not its essence...

In assessing the revolutionary potential of prisoners in America as a group, it should be borne in mind that not all prisoners have actually committed crimes. The built-in racism of the judicial system expresses itself, as DuBois has suggested, in the railroad of countless innocent blacks and other national minorities into the country's coercive institutions.

One must also appreciate the effects of disproportionately long prison terms on black and brown inmates. The typical criminal mentality sees imprisonment as a calculated risk for a particular criminal act. One's prison term is more or less rationally predictable. The function of racism in the judicial-penal complex is to shatter that predictability. The black burglar, anticipating a two to four-year term, may end up doing 10 to 15 years, while the white burglar leaves after two years.

Within the contained, coercive universe of the prison, the captive is confronted with the realities of racism, not simply as

individual acts dictated by attitudinal bias; rather he is compelled to come to grips with racism as an institutional phenomenon collectively experienced by the victims. The disproportionate representation of the black and brown communities, the intense brutality inherent in the relationship between prison guards and black and brown inmates—all this and more cause the prisoner to be confronted daily, hourly, with the concentrated systematic existence of racism.

Prisoners—especially blacks, chicanos, and Puerto Ricans—are increasingly advancing the proposition that they are political prisoners. They contend that they are political prisoners in the sense that they are largely the victims of an oppressive politico-economic order, swiftly becoming conscious of the causes underlying their victimisation. The Folsom Prisoners' Manifesto of Demands and Anti-Oppression Platform attests to a lucid understanding of the structures of oppression within the prison-structures which contradict even the avowed function of the penal institution: "The programme we are submitted to, under the ridiculous title of rehabilitation, is relative to the ancient stupidity of pouring water on the drowning man, in as much as we are treated for our hostilities by our programme administrators with their hostility as medication."

The Manifesto also reflects an awareness that the severe social crisis taking place in this country is forcing the political function of the prisons to surface in all its brutality.

The point is this, and this is the truth which is apparent in the Manifesto: The ruling circles in America are expanding and intensifying repressive measures designed to nip revolutionary movements in the bud as well as to curtail radical-democratic tendencies, such as the movement to end the war in Indo-China. The Government is not hesitating to utilise an entire network of fascist tactics, including the monitoring of congressmen's telephone calls, a system of "preventive fascism" as Marcuse has termed it, in which the role of the judicial-penal systems looms large.

The sharp edge of political repression, cutting through the heightened militancy of the masses, and bringing growing numbers of activists behind prison walls, must necessarily pour over into the contained world of the prison where it understandably acquires far more ruthless forms.

Terminal decision

Sir,—If a settlement between Britain and Rhodesia is forthcoming from the present negotiations, the terms that seem likely to be agreed upon include the attainment of majority rule in Rhodesia within 20 or 30 years. Even if black Rhodesians henceforth that the Rhodesian Government will honour these terms, they will still be totally unacceptable to ZAPU, ZANU and the freedom fighters.

In the event of a settlement, Britain would then recognise the present Rhodesian regime. Could Britain then refuse to sell arms to or perhaps to provide troops to Rhodesia in

order to maintain this regime? Would we not then find that we were in the very dangerous situation of supporting a minority regime against forces supported by many African States with which we are supposed to have a friendly relationship.

Apart from any moral or democratic principles involved, this is sufficient reason to stop and pause, before these fateful negotiations completely destroy what little faith in us African States have left in us. Yours faithfully,

Bob Boddey,
22 Channwood Close,
Lichfield,
Staffs.

Diversions on Highgate's hill?

Sir,—As an imperialist world power Russia has a wide network of espionage throughout the world but so have its rivals. This network is probably more organised in Britain than elsewhere, but why has the British Government chosen this particular moment to announce such measures to break this up? According to official explanations the British Government has known of this for some time, yet it is only when it is claimed that a KGB agent has defected has action been taken.

The news of expulsion of Russian officials has been announced in such sensational terms, that one wonders if its political value to the British Government does not lie in providing a welcome diversion to distract public attention from pressing internal problems which are causing the Government great embarrassment, such as a level of unemployment which is gradually creeping towards the TUC forecast of a million by winter, and the worsening situation in Ireland.

Furthermore, the détente between West Germany and Russia is a cause of disquiet in Government circles, because it

increases the influence of the Federal Republic not only in Western Europe, but within the Common Market, which, in the event of Britain joining, relatively reduces Britain's influence. The action of the British Government relating to Russian officials causes some reflection on Germany's course of Ostpolitik.

Originally it was claimed that while Russia has 550 "diplomats" in Britain there were only 78 in the British Embassy in Moscow. Now it transpires that there are also 400 British "businessmen" in Moscow. What is the difference between Russian trade delegation members in London, and British businessmen in Moscow? It may only be a subtle one.

It is justifiable to ask why the Security Services waited so long before bringing the activity of the Russians to the notice of the Government, because their number should have been reduced long ago. In fact, it should not have been allowed to rise so high. The Foreign Office must know what number is justifiable.—Yours,

R. Archbold,
33 Allenswood,
London SW 18.

Rallying to GIRO's defence

Sir,—Having recently opened an account with National Giro and found the system most economical and efficient, and a welcome alternative to the indifferent but expensive service offered by the national bank monopolies, I am somewhat disturbed by carousal press reports of the TUC Government's intention to interfere with this system, possibly by having it off to its friends in private enterprise, or winding it up altogether.

When attempting to settle accounts by Giro various inexpensive and sometimes free services, I have encountered considerable antipathy on the part of various companies which obviously disapprove of this State-owned system and would like to see it discontinued. The extent to which the higher echelons of the establishment are disturbed by Giro's success (thousands of new accounts are

being opened each week) is, I think, indicated by the recent remarks of the judge in a trial of a number of people accused of defrauding Giro.

He concluded that the Post Office should not have entered the field of banking since the fraud proved their inefficiency in such matters. One wonders whether he would similarly conclude that banks which are robbed are unfit to conduct their business.

It seems to me that liberal and radical, not to mention socialist opinion in this country should make every effort to ensure the continued functioning of the Giro scheme as a viable and welcome competitor of the bank monopolies, and a credit to the Labour Government which introduced it.—Yours faithfully,

Dr S. C. Reif,
37 Whitton Drive,
Giffnock, Glasgow.

LETTERS to the Editor

Covering costs

Sir,—I should be grateful for space whereby I can air my concern expressed by Mr M. J. Gladwin (September 23). Shelter usually recovers the cost of any reports or publications that it produces. In the case of "Condemned," which sells at a cover cost of 15p, there are early prospects that we shall more than break even. Shelter is tackling the housing problem. We have now provided 10,000 homes and have set up four major projects related to the immediate and wider issues of urban and housing stress. Two of these—SHAC

(Shelter Housing Aid Centre) and SNAP (Shelter Neighbourhood Action Project) have led to the Government backing similar projects elsewhere in the country. Our education programme for schoolchildren is now in its second year of development through pilot studies in 32 schools.

In my message accompanying Shelter's annual report this year I said inter alia "Shelter could not have a more important role, with all its attendant hazards, of providing not only its own rescue operation in housing but also taking its stance as an uncompromising advocate for probing all measures that the country must take to rid us of this housing scourge."

John Willis,
Director,
Shelter, WC 2.

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picture
by
Graham Finlayson



NIGERIA

A six-page special report
by JOHN FAIRHALL, the
first Guardian reporter to
be allowed into Nigeria
since the civil war



There are good reasons for being optimistic about the future of Nigeria. There are good reasons for being pessimistic. To strike a balance almost impossible but to tilt down a scale on the side of unity and progress are the lessons learned so far in the Biafran war. Since the end of independent Nigeria in 1960, there have been murmurs of secession from the Moslem North, the East, and during the war with the West, from the Yoruba West.

Now these murmurs have died away, killed by the quenching of the Biafran fire in the blood of many thousands of Nigerians. Nigeria has problems in plenty but the one that has receded under the rule of the military Government is that of maintaining Federal unity.

The splitting up of Nigeria into 12 states, instead of the old regions, has apparently achieved the balance that was sought. It is by no means a perfect equilibrium but it seems to work. There is a resurgence of enthusiasm for the people of the 12 groups for their own State. Each State is pursuing different line of development, sometimes at odds with the Federal administration, but always staying firmly within the Federal framework.

There are those, including the odd minor civil servant, with a fear that Biafra will rise again. There must be those who dream of the day. But the war and the dream are mere neuroses. The reality is inescapable. Biafra is dead. The war is over. The Ibos have their own landlocked East Central State—a third of the old Eastern region and a twelfth of Federal Nigeria.

To the credit of the Nigerian people, and of the Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, must go the effectiveness of the policy of post-war reconciliation. In spite of the callousness displayed by the troops towards the civilians of the other side the Ibos are being accepted by most of the non-Ibos. Perhaps the most enterprising traders of a nation of traders, the Ibos are spreading out again along most of the complicated trade routes of Nigeria.

The big exception is Rivers State, which in its capital Port Harcourt has that was a major Ibo industrial centre and the sea outlet for the Ibo heartland of the present East Central State. The reluctance of the Rivers State to admit Ibo workers to Port Harcourt, or to settle the claims from East Central of £55 millions worth of property in Rivers State, abandoned by Ibos during the war, is a short term holding back of economic development of both East Central and Nigeria as a whole. Unless, as the East Central people hope, the Federal Government steps in and compels the Rivers people to cooperate, it could be a long term source of friction.

Post-war struggle

East Central itself still shows everywhere the mark of the widespread and often militarily irrelevant destruction of wartime. Mass famine has been beaten but there are still many people struggling pretty near the margin of existence. Nevertheless, ground is being gained, and in spite of the population concentration and the desperate shortage of capital, the State's economy is creaking into action.

The survival of the 12-State Federal structure is one cause for optimism. A big second is the growth of oil production, and the even bigger growth of Nigeria's oil revenues. With new wells regularly coming into production and the big jump in price negotiated since last April, oil has become the key-stone of Nigeria's economy, and of its political stability. Last year the oil revenue was £115 millions, or more

than a third of the Federal budget. This year it has jumped to over £300 millions, and by 1972-3 will be £400 millions.

Without this money, the economy would be in trouble. The war was paid for largely by earnings from agricultural crops—groundnuts, cocoa, palm oil, and rubber. Now these prices are stagnant. In spite of the efforts of the Cocoa Producers Alliance and UNCTAD. Even peace, it seems, is easier to negotiate than an effective international commodity agreements, as wheat and coffee bear witness.

The need for money is shown by the published figures for Federal expenditure. In ten months up to January 31 this year, the Ministry of Defence spending was £103 millions, as against an estimate of £39 millions for the whole.

Having raised an army of something like 200,000 to fight Biafra, the Federal Government is now stuck with it. In an environment of large scale unemployment, steep inflation, and growing violent crime, how can you demobilise 150,000 or more men? The number in the forces is currently the subject of a special census. Several cases of commanding officers drawing pay for non-existent troops have come to light so the exact size of the forces is still uncertain.

A promise has been given that the troops will not just be dumped into the unemployment pool. Meanwhile they are kept hard at training, many of them in the East. Retraining and resettlement schemes have started but so far as is known there has been no demobilisation.

Gowon's statement

The classic answer would be a foreign war and every embassy's political officer in Lagos has engraved on his mind his version of what General Gowon said at the June Organisation of African Unity meeting in Addis Ababa. There is disagreement about the exact words used, but the statement was to the effect that at least one colonial territory should be liberated within three years.

The obvious objective would be Portuguese Guinea, which already has a flourishing liberation movement and is of little economic significance to Portugal, although perhaps of considerable political importance.

The liberation of Portuguese Guinea would be a tremendous addition to General Gowon's prestige and also in keeping with the rôle he is cultivating of the leader of black Africa. He loses no opportunity of visiting African countries and of coming forward as the mediator in inter-African disputes. His critics say that he is seeking this continental cum international rôle, he is turning his back on the domestic problems of Nigeria.

By African standards, Nigeria is a powerful and rich giant. Size, population, national income—all are huge. So are her problems. Unemployment is one. Another is inflation.

Both are difficult to cope with in any country. To deal with them in a country always notorious for a corruption that has been boosted to a new and disgusting height by the war time boom is almost impossible. Without the huge increase in oil revenues there might have already been serious trouble, and it is widely accepted that Nigeria owes her present stability to oil.

Oil money however, can only soften the impact of the problems that have to be faced. It can pay for the army, it can help to launch some of the programme of the 1970-4 development plan. It cannot guarantee administrative integrity and efficiency, nor produce an organised economy.

There are able, overworked, and underpaid men in the Civil Service. There are also many idle incompetents who owe their jobs to string pulling and devote their working lives to feathering their own nest. Development that is in the obvious interest of Nigeria is hampered by Government servants. It results in the ridiculous situation of engineers working on Government commissioned projects having to bribe Customs officials to get essential imported equipment cleared.

Corruption is constantly denounced by the Government and a few scapegoats are brought to court. State military governors make gestures, such as that of the Governor who came to Britain and found that some Nigerian students receiving State grants because of their supposed poverty were using the money to buy houses or to bring their wives out to Britain. His solution was to stop all indigent students grants, presumably leaving the genuine cases penniless.

The personal integrity of General Gowon remains unquestioned but the personal morals of a man riding a tiger could be irrelevant. Troops can be sent in to guard school examination papers in a desperate attempt to prevent advance copies being sold but even if the whole army was incorrupt, it could not act as a watchdog over a nation's commerce. Meanwhile a saddening proportion of the nation's money and administrative energy disappears into the sands of corruption.

The inflation that came to the train of the wartime import restrictions was countered by the import liberalisation. It produced a flood of imports—particularly from the Far East—that are putting some branches of Nigerian industry into difficulty and presenting a serious balance of payments problem.

Now there is a general expectation in commercial circles that new import restrictions will be imposed next month. There is also a general hope that the restrictions will not be accompanied by the high prices and shoddy goods that accompanied the wartime restrictions.

Anything that pushes up the cost of living is dangerous. In ordinary people of Nigeria and in particular those of the rotting slums of Lagos, are near the limit. Prices of some staple foods have doubled and trebled in the postwar period. For expatriates the companies can pay the five per cent rent in advance that is now the standard demand and the rent of a reasonable expat's house would be about £2,000 a year. But without family help, a young Nigerian worker will find it almost impossible to find the several months of rent advance his landlord demands.

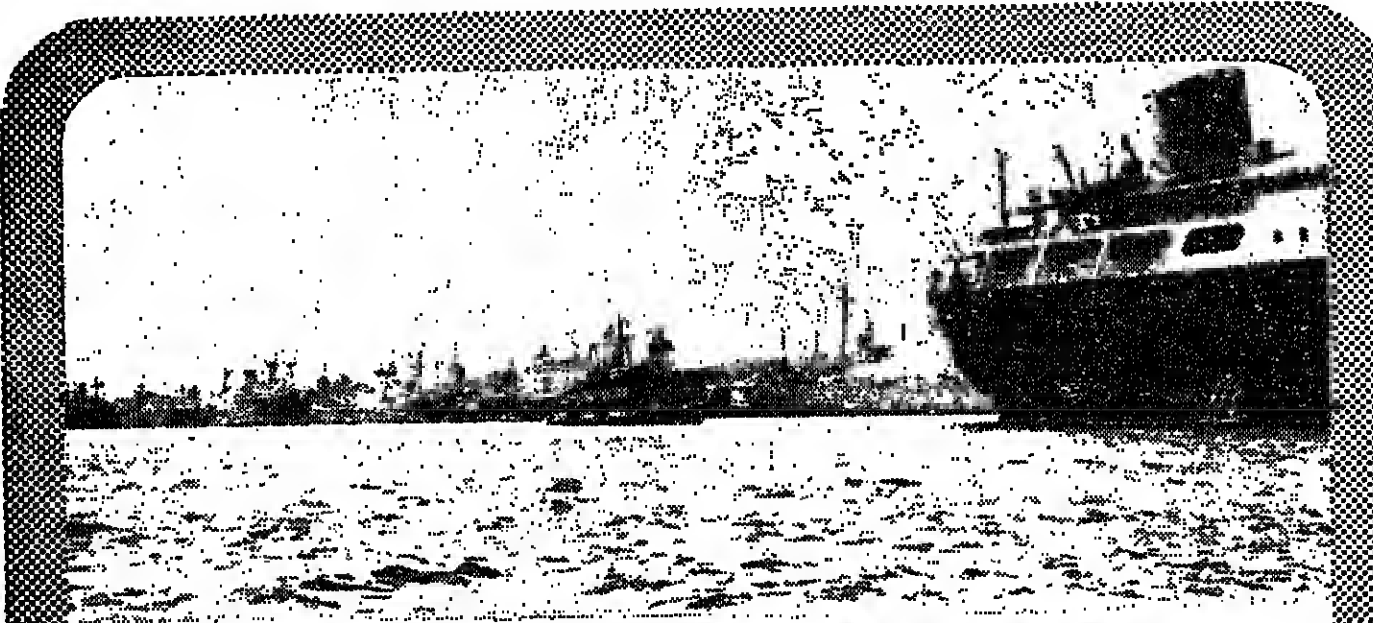
Public executions

Crippling rises in the cost of living plus unemployment and a war time flow of arms have helped to produce the wave of armed robberies. This has been answered by the special tribunals, without right of appeal, for armed robbers, and the public executions. Some Nigerian intellectuals have complained about these ghastly spectacles—they would be better if the firing parties could shoot straight, instead of just chipping off lumps of flesh, and then having to put another volley into a wounded man.

But Nigerians turn out in their thousands to jeer and cheer and there is general approval. The police claim that the public executions have reduced armed robbery by 90 per cent.

But circuses are no substitute for bread and there is deep unrest among Nigerian workers. Their hopes are now vested in the Adebayo Commission, whose report the Military State Council is now considering. The Commission is thought to have recommended sizeable wage increases. If they are not forthcoming there is unlikely to be any trouble that police and army cannot deal with comfortably, but it will impose a heavy strain on the Government.

What to do with the army, unemployment, inflation, balance of payments—all of them are pressing problems for the Military Government. Until they have been at least partly dealt with, the other big problem—when does Nigeria return to civilian government—seems to have been put to one side. 1976 is the deadline set but at the moment there is no indication that the Military Government is working on a timetable.



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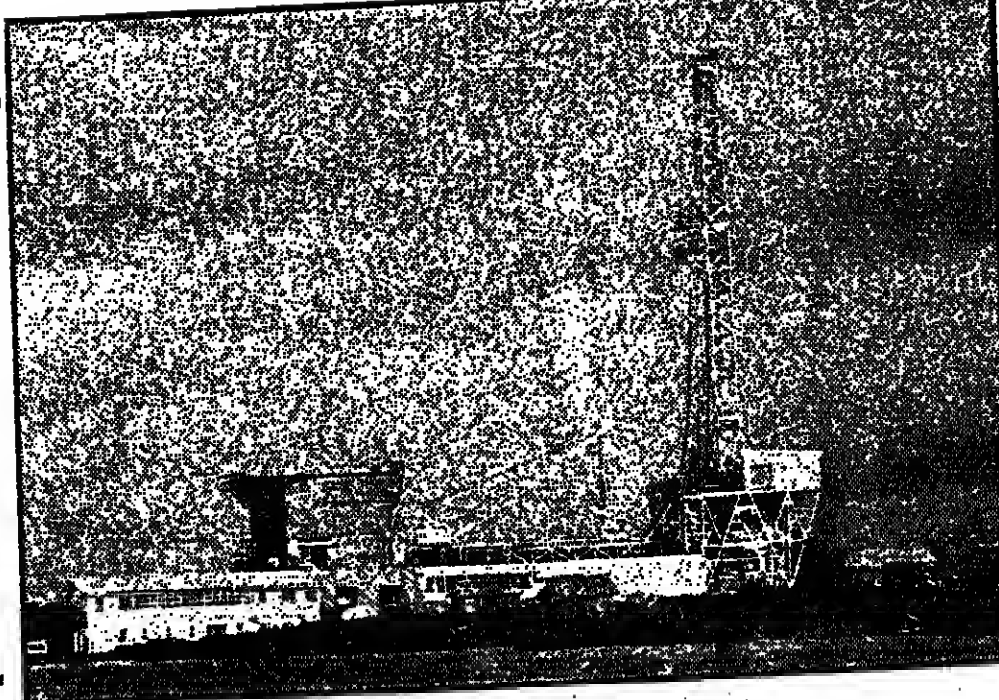
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In 13 years oil has transformed the Nigerian economy. Since that first shipment in 1958 oil exports have steadily overhauled the old staple exports—cocoa, groundnuts, palm oil, rubber, and tin. This year close on 60 per cent of Nigeria's foreign exchange will come from oil.

Right: Foren drilling barge "Latece" operating in the Jones Creek oil field; and far right: drilling operations in progress.



Floating on an oil tide

1970-71 ALLOCATION OF MINING RENTS AND ROYALTIES TO THE STATES

State	Mining Income	Mining Revenue as a percentage of total revenue from Federal funds	Population
North-West	£1.9M	26 per cent	5.7M
North-Central	£1.6M	20 " "	4.1M
Kano	£1.9M	18 " "	5.8M
North-East	£2.4M	26 " "	7.9M
Benue Plateau	£2.5M	37 " "	4.0M
Kwara	£1.3M	27 " "	2.4M
Lagos	£1.0M	15 " "	1.4M
West	£3.6M	16 " "	9.4M
Mid-West	£9.3M	60 " "	2.5M
East Central	£3.3M	38 " "	7.2M
South-East	£2.8M	39 " "	3.6M
Rivers	£6.8M	65 " "	1.5M

In 13 years oil has transformed the Nigerian economy. Since that first shipment in 1958 oil exports have steadily overhauled the old staple exports—cocoa, groundnuts, palm oil, rubber, and tin. This year close on 60 per cent of Nigeria's foreign exchange will come from oil.

This proportion cannot but increase. Production is expanding, the Government's participation in the industry is accelerating, and any future agreements negotiated by the Organisation of Oil Producing Countries (OPEC) are going to mean more, not less money for Nigeria.

Marketing problems may continue to arise now and then, but they can be little more than a hiccup in the flow of oil revenues. Already researchers are putting dates on the using up of world oil reserves, while world consumption continues to rise. Once the run down to scarcity starts, Nigeria can float on an oil tide until the reserves are exhausted (and the size of them in Nigeria is a Government secret) or a cheap alternative source of energy is found.

concession on these new participation terms, but a German, a Japanese and American and a partly Nigerian group are negotiating.

Another major development planned for the Nigerian oil industry is the building of a second refinery. The Shell-BP refinery at Port Harcourt is already running at well above the level for which it was originally designed. Nevertheless it cannot meet fully the demands and domestic use.

Nigeria has had to start to import some refined products. Before the war Shell-BP, Mobil, and a Japanese group had all made approaches about the second refinery. Now the decision on who will build it and where awaits the result of a technical study by the French Institute of Petroleum.

One basic issue in the location is the balance between production sources and market outlets. If built somewhere in the Rivers State it would be nearer the market. Although Lagos State has only about one fourth of Nigeria's 55-60 millions, it consumes 36 per cent of the country's petrol.

Price increase

All the graphs point jauntily upwards. Production is now about 14 million barrels a day and in another six months should be up to two millions. In value, at posted prices, the jump is from £115 millions last year (more than a third of the total Federal budget) to over £300 millions this year, and on to £400 millions in 1972-3.

It is not surprising that some of the best brains in the Nigerian administration are being devoted to maximising the Government's oil revenues.

The big step forward came in April when Nigeria negotiated more than a third increase in the posted price of crude with Shell-BP, the country's biggest producer. Other producers followed suit on the \$2.40 to \$3.21 a barrel price increase.

On that occasion Nigeria was smoothly swept along in the wake of the bsd-bargained Libyan and Gulf State agreements. Now Nigeria is a member of OPEC—as befits her position as tenth in the world league of oil producers—she is unlikely to get left behind again.

With price levels secured, the second phase is participation. Here the French company Safrap has been used as the stalking horse. The company arrived in Nigeria in 1962—six years after Shell-BP had made the first find. The first Safrap strike came in 1966 and production went up to 40,000 barrels a day.

Came the war and Safrap found itself the pig in the middle. Whatever the company may have done, the French Government's sympathy with Biafran aspirations and the fact that Safrap's Obagi oil field was in a long-contested battled zone were enough to make Safrap highly unpopular with the Federal Government.

Now there is no sign of any anti-French feeling. But perhaps the price is that Safrap has had to renegotiate its agreements. The Government has moved in and holds an initial 95 per cent interest in Safrap's mining, processing, and marketing operations of Obagi oil. As production increases—it is now at the prewar level of 40,000 barrels a day—the Nigerian holding will increase progressively until it reaches 50 per cent at 400,000 barrels a day. There is no public indication of how this eventual 50-50 balance will work out but some shrewd suspicion that it will come down in the Federal Government's favour.

Concessions

The rest of Safrap's extensive prospecting concessions have been reverted to the Government.

After Safrap came Agip/Phillips whose production is also running at 40,000 barrels a day. In the case of Agip the Government has taken a 33 per cent equity participation.

At present Safrap has to make use of Shell pipelines and facilities, but a new pipeline is under way to give them an independent outlet. When completed—it was scheduled for this year—it could raise Safrap production from about 2 million tons a year to 6 millions.

Offshore, and Nigerian territorial waters have been extended from 12 to 30 miles to include virtually all the area shallow enough for drilling. The Government will be taking a 51 per cent interest in any further concessions in the 2,500 square miles it has reserved for itself. Existing concessions are not affected.

No one has yet taken up a

the recruitment and training of Nigerian staff.

It was the war that the Shell-BP Nigerian operation temporarily overhauled. When the war started the company's operations were concentrated in Eastern States. The Nigerianisation programme was strongly with 300 Nigerians. But the Niger were mainly Ibos and 39 of the 300 who had trained stayed with the company.

Since the war 70 of original 300 have returned in an attempt to fill the Shell-BP scoured the United States for suitable graduates.

Now the company has Nigerian management against less than 400 patriates, but most of Nigerians have no more than two or three years' experience with drilling rigs. It is obvious limits to speed with which the company wants to push Nigerians into the top jobs, but ever able they may be. Of the 27 Shell-BP sponsored students graduated this year, 10 First Class Honours degree.

Career progress

A special team of advisers and supervisors, and sand courses will accelerate progress for the company's Nigerian oil men, but it is not expected that the normal 10-year career advancement can be shortened to less than six or seven years.

It is unlikely that Nigerianisation programme Shell-BP—or those coming from Safrap and Agip—will satisfy the Niger impatience. This in spite of the fact that the oil companies are setting the pace for most of the big foreign-owned companies.

There are bound to be accusations that the oil companies are dragging their heels. But technology sets own limits for the National Oil Corporation. Apart from the financial participation, could be that the corporation's first independent operation will be on the marketing side. A new name will be needed. You cannot sell Niger oil.

The need for Nigeria move in no its oil industry has been getting a show in the local press recently this has been added to the gas associated with the oil. At present quantities are just being burnt off. Had it not been for the discovery of North Sea gas, there would probably have been a liquefaction plant in operation by now with the special tanks plying between Nigeria and Britain. But at the moment there is a buyers' market for gas and the long distance from the industrial outlet means that exploitation Nigerian gas will require either some substantial fiscal encouragement to a foreign company or to a local development of domestic industrial users. Some gas already being used in the country and the reserves are yet another guarantee for the future of the economy.

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NIGERIA



Market milestone

ONITSHA MARKET is one of the great trade centres of Nigeria. It is the centre for many imported goods that are then distributed throughout the country. It is also the collection point for agricultural products of the East Central State. The huge covered market with its hundreds of stalls was one of the casualties of the Biafran War. Bridge Market (left) and most of the town were destroyed.

But now the market is in action again on temporary sites awaiting the rebuilding of a new covered market. By road and river the traders once again converge to buy and sell yams and wristwatches, cassava, and see-through blouses. The reopening of the market was one of the big milestones in the recovery of the war-ravaged Ibo hinterland. As new crops have been harvested this autumn the prices have come down and food from Onitsha Market has been exported outside Central State.

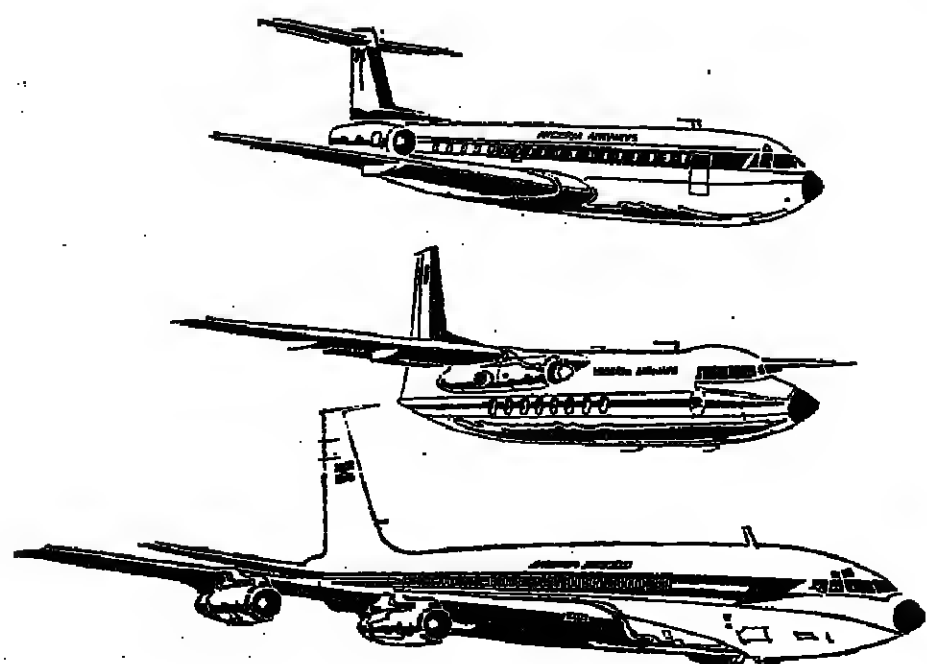
The yam I am buying (right) was for the head porter of the International Federal Palace Hotel in Lagos. "The yams at Onitsha are the best in Nigeria," he said when asking me to bring him one back.



Why most birds don't walk much

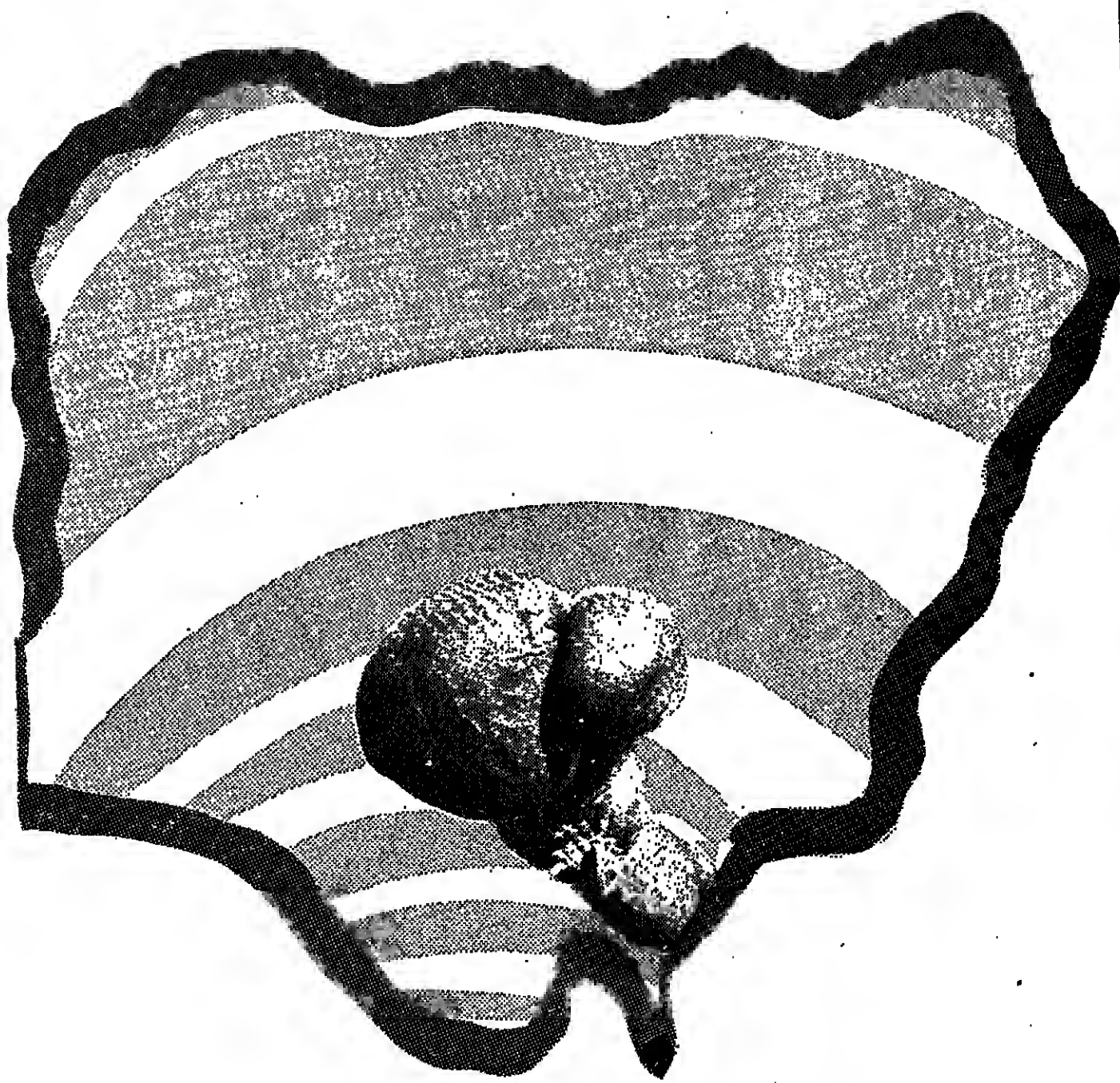
Birds have feet for getting about on the earth's surface, and if they wanted to, they could walk (or swim) to just about anywhere. You've probably noticed, though, that they prefer to fly. In other words, birds have discovered that once you have wings, the rest is easy. You can get from one place to another very conveniently, and so quickly that you can be back home before the chap on the surface has scarcely set out. You may not have wings yourself - but we do, and you can use ours whenever you travel between Nigeria's 12 major cities.

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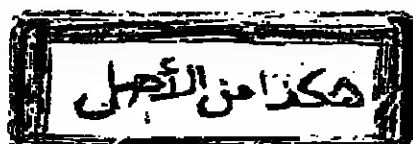
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NIGERIA

When the war ended 21 months ago, there was only one priority—keeping the people alive. . . . The next step was to get crop growing underway, again.

Starting from somewhere behind scratch

EAST CENTRAL STATE, the Ibo heartland of the Biafran war, is now back in action. There are still hungry people scraping together an existence and still everywhere the wreckage of war. But the combination of the Military Government's policy of reconciliation, the vital work of the relief agencies, and increasing energy and initiative of the Ibo people themselves, now makes it possible to look forward to the day when East Central makes a full contribution to the country's economy.

That time has not yet come. At the rate of investment envisaged in the State's 1970-74 Development Plan, it will take a generation to replace the physical assets and restore the infrastructure that made the old Eastern Region comparatively prosperous.

So much still needs to be done, and if all need capital. Cutted, roofless buildings are everywhere, many roads are wretched strips of eroded tarmac that slow vehicles to a walking pace. There is a shortage of vehicles, offices, houses, hospitals, aircraft, telephone lines, machinery, and virtually everything else. The only thing in excess supply is workless people.

But having survived the crisis of the post-war famine, the administration is gaining momentum. Oil wells are being drilled, goods and workers are being exported to other States, every month or two a new factory opens, next year should see a substantial rise in food production. Slowly and painfully, progress is being made.

Many of the East Central State's statistics are fairly crude estimates based on adjustments to pre-war figures. The population and unemployment totals contain a good element of what the State's development plan calls "intuition."

The pre-war population was swollen by the return of their tribal homeland of the many Ibo people, who in search of jobs and trade had spread throughout Nigeria. Something like 1.5 million returned to what is now East Central State. This brings the total population up to about 10 million. Of this number half to three-quarter of a million are classified as unemployed. But the Plan admits that some observers think the figure could be a million.

Peasant population

This category of unemployed does not include the peasant population, many of whom are concentrated in densities that mean that what in normal times was subsistence farming has become survival farming. On family smallholdings, calculation of unemployment or under employment is an impossible task.

To the unemployed and under-employed have to be added the considerable number who were crippled during the war. Given full scale medical, welfare, and rehabilitation services many of them could be restored to a useful working life. If there were not already the huge mass of unemployed able bodied men.

After starting from somewhere behind scratch—an inflated population, no seed or seedlings for the farms, no money (as Biafran currency was illegal), little capital—the food resources of this traditional exporting area have still not recovered.

Overall there is a food surplus in the State but this does not mean that

everyone is getting enough to eat. In some of the high density outlying areas kwashiorkor is still readily evident, although food is still being exported into other States. It would in any event be impossible to stop the food exports if the markets exist but the revival of trade is needed to get the State finances going again.

Food and employment have kept the people on the move, and still do. All first Enugu, Asaba, and the other towns were the magnet for the professional and trained workers. But now after having experienced the size of the unemployment position and having found that reconciliation works out in most places in practice as well as in theory, they are fanning out into the other States.

Flow into towns

There is, however, a flow into the towns that presents a more difficult problem for the high density farming areas—some of whom have been kept alive largely by relief food—are still acutely aware of the struggle and making for the towns in the hope that food will be easier to find there.

When the war ended, 21 months ago, there was only one priority—keeping the people alive. This was achieved with greater success than many had forecast. In May and June last year there were 145,000 cases of malnutrition admitted to sick hays and the vulnerable—the old, the pregnant, and the young children numbered over 3,000,000. Four months later the Government figures— for September and October—were malnutrition down to 50,000, the vulnerable down to 50,000.

There were many then who were beyond the reach of the relief organisations—there still are—but the back of the problem was broken last year with food pumped in by the UN/FAO World Food Programme and other agencies. The East Central Rehabilitation Commission estimated that without the relief food, four million Nigerians would have died.

The relief food is still vital and will have to be maintained side by side with the reconstruction and development programmes. Now there is a chain running down from the Federal Government through State to the divisional level. Each division has its rehabilitation committee which regularly distributes food.

The relief supplies are divided between three sections—the vulnerable (the disabled, the pregnant, the children, and the aged)—the Government clinics, and the people enlisted on a food for work basis. A growing number of reconstruction projects—often small but important like a wooden bridge, a mended road or a rebuilt clinic—are being carried out in the food for work programme.

The next step after relief food distribution was to get crop growing underway again. Apart from the location of the population—many Ibo peasants had been enlisted in the Biafran army and others had been driven away from their farms by the fighting—there was hardly any seed, seedlings, or stock.

The first need was for quick protein to stem the kwashiorkor caused by protein deficiency. The agricultural authorities decided that poultry was the best bet. Chickens have a short gestation period and require only a small investment. Since last Novem-

ber half a million day-old chicks have been distributed at half cost. The feed for them is also given at half price, until the chickens are ready to eat or start to pay.

The success of the scheme is proved by the fall in market prices. Last November a dozen eggs in Enugu, the East Central capital, cost 10 shillings. Now eggs can be bought for as little as four shillings in the towns, and a chicken is 10s.

To supply the people's starch needs, and free distribution of rice, maize, and vegetable seed, and yam, was started on seedlings and tubers was started on a small scale last year and getting into its stride this year. This has been its successful than the poultry scheme. Last year starving people ate some of the seed yams and a drought early in the growing year reduced the yields of the crops that are being harvested between now and the end of the year.

Some of the basic problems existed before the war. The poorest soil is in the most densely populated areas where the average holding is only about half an acre. In the low density areas the size of holdings rises to five to 10 acres and it is from these areas that the food exports are coming.

The most crucial need is for capital. Co-operatives are one way in which this need is being met and although the scheme to encourage their formation is in its early stages there are already about 750 of them, some flourishing.

Model farms

The Agricultural Development Corporation has been started—again the scheme is in its early stage—to set up model farms to provide the nucleus of development in the surrounding area. So far the ADC in East Central is only involved in marketing but the first land has been acquired.

In time the East Central Government will move into the storage and distribution of food and is also thinking of processing and packaging plants. But the State Government, like individuals, is short of capital funds and is appealing to the Federal Government for money to start co-operatives and get promising individual farmers going.

The industry of East Central—in spite of the predominance of agricultural crops Enugu was known as the coal city—is slowly creaking into action again. There have been complaints about the slowness with which the Federal Government releases the funds for capital work. The Federal authorities say that East Central and other states have been slow in submitting their plans. The East Central trade and industry Ministry says that pre-war many of the big employers of labour which were wholly or partly state owned were losing money and state owned were not start until a new more rational basis of operation had been worked out. The Niger Steel had been worked out for instance is to be doubled in size to make it viable.

The ceramics factory at Umuahia is to drop all its tableware production. But cement, textile, shoe, asbestos, and bottling plant, are all back in production. The industrial estate at Enugu has a long waiting list and other estates providing site, and a building are planned for Onitsha and Aba.

Always the cry is for more capital, either from the Federal Government or from overseas.



Peasant in the East Central State digging. Cassava tuber, H. and his family live on the produce of the field area.

Port Harcourt and the Ibos

PORT Harcourt—the second port of Nigeria—is a major problem for East Central State. It is not in the Ibo tribal area, but pre-war nearly all the Nigerian skilled workers, the officials, the property owners, the industrialists, and traders were Ibos.

Well before the final collapse of Biafra, the Federal Army had captured Port Harcourt and the local tribes who had been under the economic and administrative thumb of the Ibos came into their own. Now Port Harcourt is the capital of the Rivers State and the people of the tribes are determined to make sure that the Ibos of East Central are kept at arm's length.

Sitting idle

No matter if there are skilled administrators and technicians sitting idle in Enugu and there are not trained Rivers people to fill the jobs—and in pre-war days few Rivers men had the opportunity to acquire either training or administrative, industrial, or commercial experience. The Rivers State Government and the people will do all they can to make sure that the Ibos are not going to once again dominate Port Harcourt.

For a factory owner trying to get a Port Harcourt plant into operation again, this policy obviously creates problems. Michelin insisted that their tyre factory could not be started up again without a good proportion of the trained pre-war staff. An exception has been made by the Rivers State authorities but only apparently on

condition that Rivers people are trained to take over as soon as possible.

In most of the country, in fact, the Ibos are spreading and resuming their pre-war pattern of trade. Even in the Moslem North—the region which saw the massacres of Ibos which sent them streaming back to their tribal homeland and preceded the Biafran secession—the Ibos are back. What is more surprising is that the Ibos say that they are being treated without hostility. The exceptions, as usual, are the two States which, although predominantly non-Ibo, were part of the former Biafra—Rivers State and South-east State.

Large amounts of capital belonging to East Central Ibos are locked up in these two adjoining States—land, buildings, machinery, and equipment abandoned during the war. The East Central people had property in other States which they abandoned during the war but by now they have recovered most of it, even if it involved taking someone to court to do so.

The Assets and Liabilities Agency—the Government body established to deal with claims for the property left by Ibos—now only functions in respect of two States, Rivers and South-east.

The value of the 545 plantations, the 22 hotels, the 1,371 buildings, and the other items that East Central people are claiming in South-east is just over £11 millions. This has to be seen against a budget of capital expenditure for the East Central State Government of £50 millions for the whole of the period of the 1970-4 Development Plan.

It now seems only a matter of time before these South-east claims are settled. But no one is prepared to hazard a guess as to when the Rivers State will sort out the claims within its territory.

The claims on the Rivers State are for property valued at £55.9 millions. The Port Harcourt property accounts for £25 millions of this. If the capital starved East Central could get its hands on the £55 millions worth locked up in Rivers and South-east, it would be a tremendous boost to the East Central reconstruction and development programme.

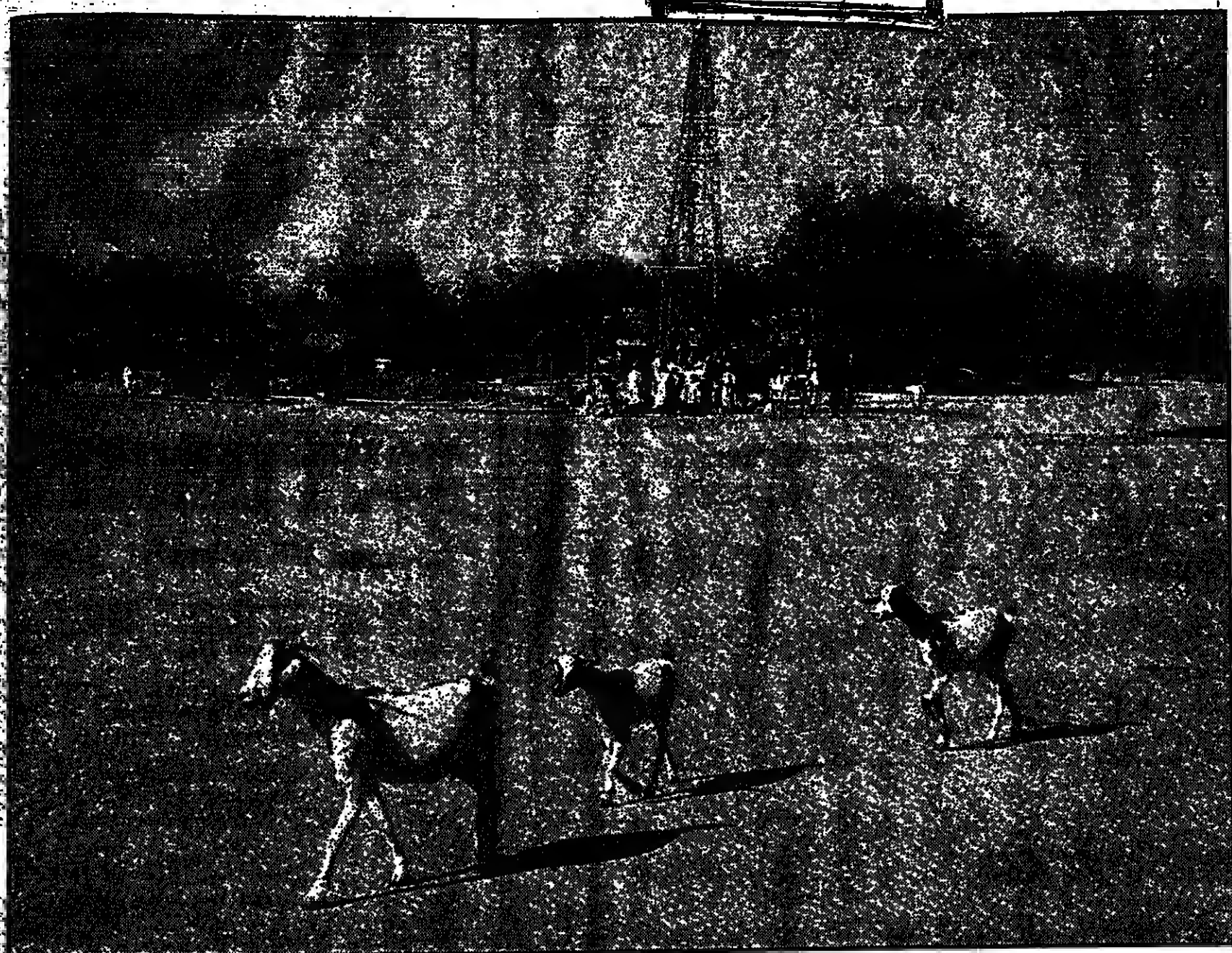
Blind eye

In East Central this issue of assets and liabilities arouses considerable heat. Nevertheless, no one expects the Rivers authorities to do anything but turn a blind eye to the restoration of property until the Federal Government steps in and compels them to do so.

Meanwhile, the keep the Ibos out of Rivers jobs policy means that the Port Harcourt facilities are not being fully used. It is the nearest sea outlet for East Central exports, but some goods are being sent hundreds of extra road miles to Warri, or even the 400 or so miles to Lagos. East Central trade officials complain that it can take two or three days to get a lorry unloaded at Port Harcourt. They point out that the population of Rivers is only about one million, many of whom are fishermen and peasants in outlying areas, and there are just not enough skilled and semi-skilled Rivers workers available.

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The plan declares that the Government should play a dominant rôle and have a control over land, mineral deposits, and other natural endowments.

The development plan

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THE economic future of Nigeria is, on paper, laid out in the 1970-74 Development Plan. It is not a precise guide if only because the planned period was well under way before the plan was published and because the defence spending has strayed well beyond the budgeted amount. Nevertheless it remains an outline of Federal Government priorities.

A nominal total of EN1,840 millions is to be spent in the 1970-74 period in the public and private sectors although the net capital expenditure by Federal and State governments would be only EN780 millions.

The breakdown of the nominal public expenditure is: agricultural EN107 millions, transport EN242 millions, education EN138 millions, defence and security EN96 millions.

The plan accepts as any road traveller must, that the transport system is on the point of collapse. Anyone who has crawled for an hour and a half largely in first gear through the traffic jams that are so often the link between the centre of Lagos and its airport or put his car springs at hazard on the road potholes would agree.

On Nigerisation the plan declares that the Government should play a dominant rôle and have a control over land, mineral deposits, and other natural endowments. The Government, it declares, must have at least a 55 per cent of the equities of iron and steel, petrochemicals, fertilisers, and

petroleum products. Other large and medium sized undertakings should be run as mixed ventures.

Since the publication of the plan, the Federal Government has announced its one third participation in Safrap and Agip oil undertakings in Nigeria and given some details of indigenousisation of smaller businesses. The enterprises to be reserved entirely for indigenous Nigerian businessmen include such basics as bread making, bottling of soft drinks, poultry farming, bicycle tyre manufacturing, laundry and dry cleaning, hairdressing, and road haulage.

There are 22 more lines which are barred to foreign businessmen if the fixed capital is under EN200,000 and the indigenous equity participation is less than 40 per cent. They include beer brewing, slaughtering and meat distribution, fishing, manufacture of soaps and detergents, manufacture of matches, machinery distribution agencies, motor vehicle distribution and servicing, internal air transport, coastal shipping, timber production, and bicycle manufacturing.

New roads

Heavier taxes for the rich, family planning, new roads and bridges, the use of soldiers for bridge building and road repairs, and the expansion of education, water supplies, and food production are all included.

No one in Nigeria expects that the development plan will be carried through in its entirety. The defence spending in the current year—EN102M between April last year and January 31 this, against a budgeted EN88M for the whole financial year—is one reason.

The indigenousisation policy again is unlikely to be fully pursued at first because of the shortage of capital needed for Nigerians to take over from foreign concerns.

There is also the problem of clearing the backlog of payment for imports built up during the war, amounting to EN145 millions. From April 1 payments for imports have been on the basis of 90 or 180 day bills. Officials say that the backlog will be paid off by the end of the year which still leaves open the point of whether the year in mind is a calendar or fiscal one.

The 90-day bills have been honoured more or less on time. The 180-day bills will be due for payment in the coming few days. Businessmen in Lagos generally believe that the bills will be honoured on time but also expect that import restrictions, that were lifted in April in an attempt to curb inflation by mopping up surplus money, will be reimposed in October.

One of the important commercial developments is the opening of car assembly plants mentioned in the plan. Two are planned, the firms involved being Peugeot and Volkswagen. The Government would like one to be situated in the North and one in Lagos but neither Peugeot nor VW wants to face the cost of operating way up the road in Kaduna.

For the other car firms there is the question of how

the Nigerian assembled cars will be protected to make them competitive with imported finished cars. It is thought that quantitative restrictions on cars imports are more likely than increased tariff protection. Either way the British car importers are faced with a tough market.

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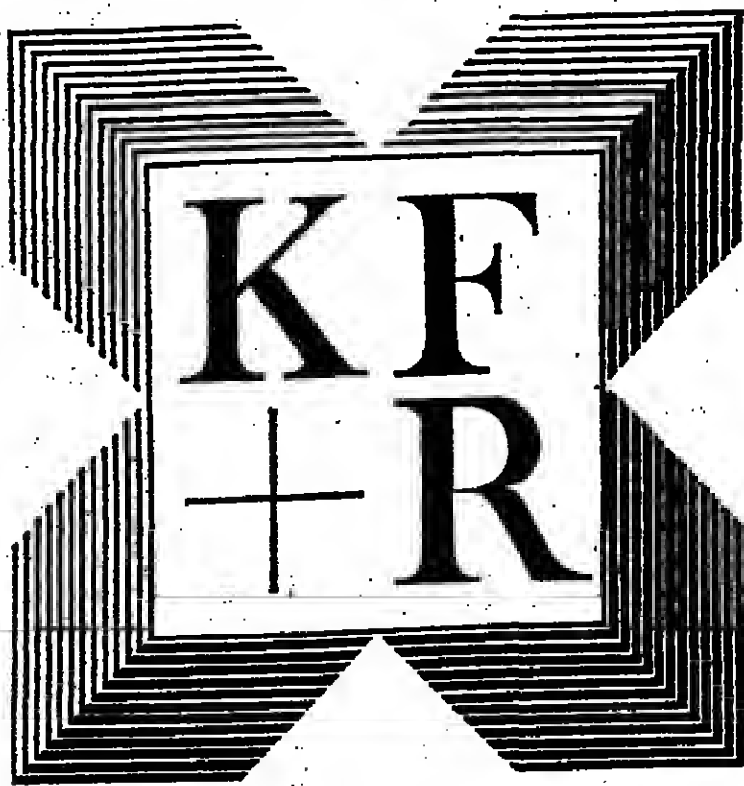
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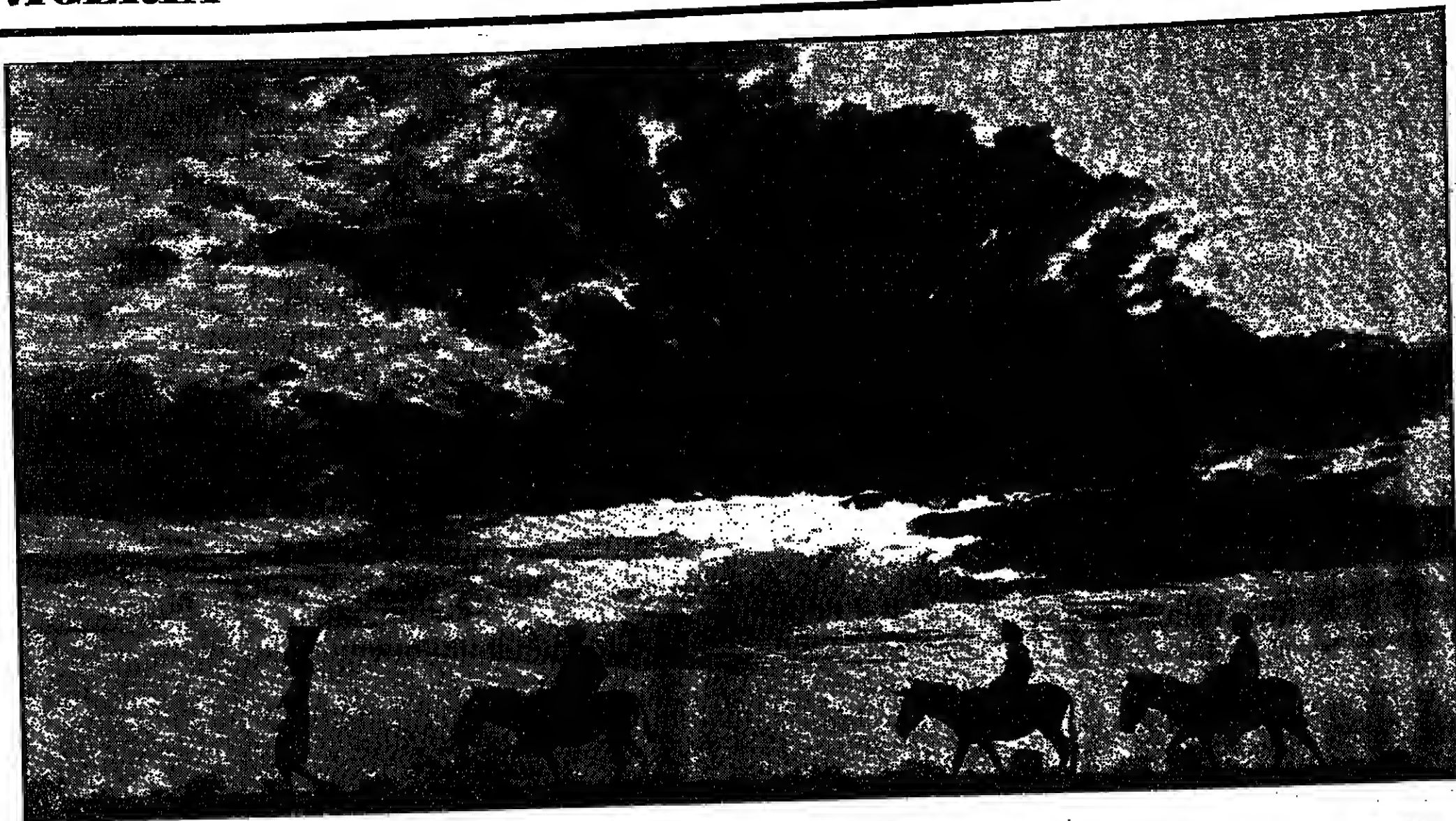
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On safari—picture by Graham Finlayson

Turning point for tourism

IN NIGERIA, Africa comes to the tourist still unpacked. It is a matter of temperament, age, income, and experience whether you say thank God for that or turn back to the Club Med terrace brochure.

It won't last. The Nigerians have too good a commercial sense to fail to latch on to the leisure boom, once they have fully recovered from the disruption of the war. Already some of the individual State Governments have started their tourism

development schemes, and the Federal Government is awaiting a report on the country's tourist potential. The survey has been carried out by a team of French consultants and will establish the priorities for development in what is almost a virgin field. It will then remain for the Federal Government to decide on the allocation of resources.

At the moment, the Nigerian tourist industry barely exists. In 1969 and 1970 the number of visitors entering the country solely in search

of a holiday was under 9,000. Nearly a third of the number were British and another group were American Negroes, visiting by air charter the land some of their ancestors left by slave ship.

This is not streamlined tourism. Experience differs from country to country, but even getting a visa can be a troublesome business, as the Nigerian Tourist Association openly admits. Hotels are few and need to be booked well in advance. Transport needs some initiative to organise, and some patience.

Go to the Yankari Game Reserve and the lion and the elephant should be there along with the less photogenic species, but they will not be posing for the cine-camera with the practised certainty of the Nairobi game park residents. But neither will there be the feeling of being on a package tour conveyor.

devote to travelling around a huge country come out with memories of surfing on a perfect beach, an astonishing folk festival, or perhaps just some uninhibited evenings of Highlife and Soul in the Lagos nightclubs.

Nigerians often tell you that they are a gregarious people, and Lagos itself makes the point well. The tightly packed streets and alleys of the city centre teem with people, and are raucous with the blaring of car horns. There seems to be a market round every corner. Noisy, sometimes smelly, and always full of vitality. Lagos is something to experience, if not to linger over. One thing worth pausing for is the Onikan Museum which has probably the richest collection of African art in the world.

Lagos is one point of entry to Nigeria for the air traveller. The other is Kano, at the other end of the country. The Sahara, it seems, is just a few caravansers' up the road. Goods still arrive by camel train. Some of them will end up inside the great walls of the city that was founded about 1000 BC, in the central market place that sometimes holds 20,000 people. Just the place to pick up the odd bit of silver or camel saddle. A camel too for that matter.

If you get the timing right, there is the splendid turn out on feast and prayer days of the Emir's procession to the mosque—the chief's and escorts magnificently robed, and their horses caparisoned in medieval brilliance.

Walled cities

A hot day's driving from Kano takes in other Moslem walled cities, Katsina, Daura, and Zaria—less blurred by modern development than Kano.

The accidents of empire that drew the boundaries of Nigeria include an ethnic variety even greater than New York, and trying to work out a timetable of all the main religious and folk festivals is one of the Tourist Association's many projects. Even some of the Moslem festivals that elsewhere are fixed by the calendar, must for some Nigerian Moslems, await the actual sighting of the new moon.

The fishing festival at Argungu, up in the North-west, is now predictable for a date in February. Every man and boy, armed with nets, go into the river and drive the fish into the shallows. As there are a great many fish and some are 100lb, Nile perch, it all gets very lively. Canoe racing, camel, and horse racing, and all-night drumming and dancing round it off.

A visit to Argungu can be organised through a travel agent but the accommodation would probably be a safari tent.

The Patezgi Regatta on the River Niger takes place only every other year and it could be in February. It could be in March. The biggest racing canoes have over 50 paddlers and the whoopee makes an old fashioned Boat Race night seem tame.

Other festivals have easier timing. The Irele festival at Ikurum in July consists of 21 days of dancing, singing, and feasting, and the Ikeji Festival at Arochuku in East Central state is 16 days of traditional dancing in September. But at any time, somewhere in Nigeria, there will be a few dance festivals going on.

The ground work for the expansion of tourism—the building of hotels—is now gaining momentum. Benin—the city of bronze and brass casting—has a new hotel. So does Calabar, and in Enugu

the war-damaged Presidential Hotel has just reopened.

In Maiduguri another hotel is almost finished. Ilorin has one under construction. So does Jos, and another is planned for Sokoto. Several of the existing hotels are building large extensions.

Quite apart from the development of tourism, the number of visiting officials and businessmen warrants at least a 50 per cent increase in the hotel rooms of Lagos. All hotels of a standard that the average foreign tourist would want to use are fully booked for weeks ahead.

Apart from the number of beds, hoteliers bent on expansion can face problems with the supply of some imported materials and services. The Ikoyi Hotel in Lagos must be one of the few hotels used by international travellers and classified as first class which has a block of rooms in which

the water—and only cold at that—flows from the taps for only an hour or two a day. Flushing the lavatory involves ringing for someone to bring a bucket of water. It is a long-standing problem that has forced the management to sink their own borehole, which should be coming into use any month now. The hotel manager said he reduced the rate for these rooms if the guest complained.

With these problems at the first-class hotel level, the complications down the line require effort, patience, and preferably the help of a local resident who knows the ropes.

Nevertheless, things are on the move. No better evidence of this could be found than the announcement that work will start this year on a Hilton International hotel at Kano. For tourism in Nigeria it could be the turning point.

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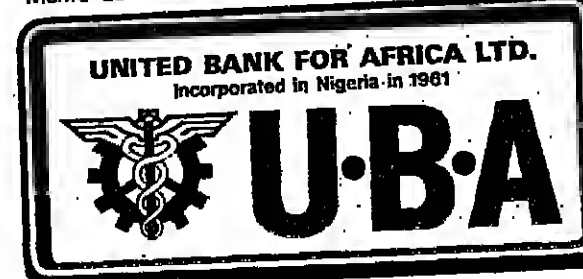
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MOST OF the counsellors, the first rank of senior diplomats, have also been summarily dispatched. This will be especially inconvenient for

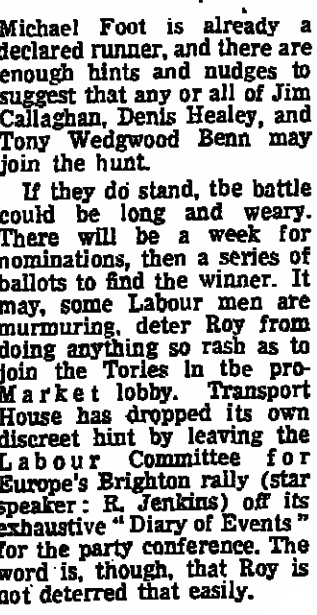
UNITY is all. Before Parliament breaks for the summer holidays, the President of the House of Commons, Mr. Speaker, decided to suspend its own rules and hold the annual election for its leader as soon as MPs return to Westminster on October 18. Provided no one stood against Harold Wilson, the word would be cast for the election of a leader of the spot. Labour would face the big Common Market debate without distraction.

No such precautions were taken, however, about the Deputy Leaders. Mr. Roy Jenkins will have to face an election of his peers, and look like having nothing to say as a Wilsonian walkover.

● **ANYTHING** you can sell. The Government is spending £280,000 on a propaganda campaign for Robert Carr's hated Industrial Relations Act. The first of a series of six films, narrated by Derek Hart and written by Graham Turner, is released today. HMG is also giving away one and a half million copies of a short guide to the Act and 750,000 copies of the long guide. Full-page advertisements are booked for the national press. The whole exercise compares with the £250,000 spent against the new law by the TUC and allied

Social conscience and altruistic crusades against extreme poverty have their place in a Labour Party programme: but the most glaring injustice is the raw deal given not to an unlucky minority but to the great majority of working class people. Here is not a special interest group but potential mass support for a programme of radical social advance.

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and a passing off of their Rupert Bear cartoon, which first appeared as late as 1921. We have been poked fun of as blasphemers. We do so, assuring our readers that "Rupert" would have ended happily, and on Friday.

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Chances of agreement on world monetary reform improve

From ANTHONY HARRIS: Washington, September 28

The chances of agreement on a reform of the world monetary system improved immeasurably yesterday after a meeting in Washington by Mr. Anthony Barber and a number of other finance ministers including the French, Italian, and Japanese governors of the International Monetary Fund.

These showed broad general agreement on a system based on gold drawing rights in the 1970s, in which balances of national currencies held as reserves would be reduced to a striking level.

This has been a consistent British proposal for some years, the change of front by some others — notably the French — dramatic. There is some hope that this agreement on a term objectives which has been achieved quite largely — will improve the atmosphere for tackling the more contentious

short-term issues of currency and realignment of trade policies. Monetary officials are laying great stress on the general agreement that exchange rates should in future be more flexible, so that decisions made to assist a quick agreement now need not be regarded as irreversible.

In a passage in his speech which was not delivered, but read into the record, Mr. Barber made it clear that the British would benefit especially from the large surplus on the balance of payments is expected to deteriorate quickly, both as a result of post price inflation, and as a result of reflation of the economy leading to higher imports. This would imply a value for sterling which would look appropriate at the moment would seem to be too high. The pound fell in London and New York after his remarks were reported.

Barber scares sterling market

By TOM TICKELL

IN A MASSIVE first reaction to Mr. Barber's warning in Washington that inflation — and faster growth — could weaken Britain's balance of payments, sterling fell heavily to foreign exchange markets yesterday.

When reports of his speech to the International Monetary Fund came through, the pound moved down by 50 points — from \$2.4510 to \$2.4760. But later it strengthened to close at \$2.4753, only 16 points down on its opening level.

But one of his casualties of the Chancellor's suggestion of troubles ahead was the gilt market — which has been booming for months now. The decline was particularly noticeable in the long end of the market.

The Treasury's 4 per cent loan dated 1997 fell by 1/2 in late dealings and most of the other long stocks were down by a point or more. The short end was less affected, but declines of about 1/2 to 1 point were seen.

The gold price moved very sharply upwards to close at 43.15 cents an ounce. This was an increase of 42 1/2 cents on the morning fixing, and 57 1/2 cents up on the closing level on Monday.



The Enfield 8000 — an electric car which is being promoted by the Electricity Council. It is capable of 40 mph and a range of 60 miles on one charge. The council says that electric cars could be in mass production in Britain by 1974 if manufacturers and Government gave a lead to their development.

Eleventh hour scheme to save Rolls

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

An eleventh hour scheme to save Rolls-Royce Ltd from going into liquidation is being submitted by an informal group of creditors led by City accountant Mr. Norman Cork.

Time is short because a shareholders' meeting next Monday will be recommended to place the company in voluntary liquidation. Both the directors of the company and the Receiver of the company are urging this course in order that stockholders and unsecured creditors should be represented in negotiations to settle the price for the company's gas turbine interests. Rolls-Royce Ltd is the old Rolls company. Most of its important assets have already been transferred to Rolls-Royce (1971), the Government-owned company.

Mr. Cork said yesterday: "I hope the directors might think it proper to adjourn the meeting of shareholders so the scheme can be considered before the shareholders put the company into liquidation."

The object of Mr. Cork's proposed reconstruction is to enable creditors to obtain the greatest return on their debts and to allow existing shareholders to participate in the rescue of the company rather than face the prospect of receiving nothing. In the longer term the Cork scheme envisages the possible return of Rolls-Royce 1971 to the old Rolls company as a prelude to a European merger.

Under Mr. Cork's complicated scheme the Receiver would realise the assets which are not required for the continued trading of the company, the proceeds of which would be paid into a realisation account.

A rights issue would be made by the company to cover an agreed proportion of the value of the assets to be retained together with the working capital needed to run the business and the proceeds, except what was needed for working capital, would be paid into the realisation account. Creditors would receive loan notes repayable over three years with interest at the appropriate rate in settlement of the balance of the valuation of the assets.

It is claimed that a new issue of shares could be made on good terms for three reasons. First, there would be a built-in "gearing" which would increase the potential return to shareholders. Secondly, the Rolls-Royce name would be retained free from the stigma of liquidation and thus would be far more valuable and, thirdly, any tax losses remaining with the company could be used by the unliquidated company.

A further effect of the scheme would be that the aero engine division would eventually be denationalised — if the Government would agree to this.

The Cork reconstruction is really only a statement of general principles at the moment. Creditors (who were presented with the scheme on Monday) are offered the prospect not necessarily of a 100p in the pound pay off but of getting at least as much as they would have under voluntary liquidation.

Shareholders would have to cough up for a "rights" issue some of the proceeds of which would be used to pay creditors. But they would, if Mr. Cork is correct, be given in return the prospect of participation in a viable company whose assets would include the marine engine division, and motors division of Rolls and, as a long shot, the aircraft section.

It is not clear whether the scheme will succeed but shareholders who have very little to look forward to anyway might well opt for the only avenue with daylight at the end of it and decide to defer a decision on liquidation.

The end comes for Lines

LINES BROTHERS, the famous Triang and Meccano toys group, is to go into voluntary liquidation after a poll by shareholders yesterday.

The poll 2,888,120 votes for liquidation 229,453 against — followed a show-of-hands decision against winding up the group.

Voluntary liquidation proposals had been vetoed by an earlier meeting in the hope that a last-minute rescue bid would be made to save the group.

Mr. John Darby, Lines chairman, told shareholders: "Unfortunately, both the major contenders for takeover bids for the group as a whole have withdrawn at this time."

He was referring to possible "bids" from two American groups, Dunbar-Corbin-Marx and General Foods.

Mr. Leslie McClean, who holds 1,200 Lines shares and owns a chain of baby goods shops, asked why there had been a dividend to ordinary shareholders in 1970 when the company was £13 million "in the red."

Mr. Darby said the 1970 dividend had been paid on 1969's results.

The motion for the voluntary winding up of Lines was turned down by shareholders on a show of hands by 31 votes to 27 votes, but a poll was immediately called for.

A special resolution of this type needs the support of 75 per cent of the shares being voted.

Mr. Darby said at the start of the meeting that he had been told by the group's creditors that they would demand a compulsory winding-up if shareholders did not agree to voluntary liquidation.

The creditors later appointed Mr. Paul Shewell as liquidator for the winding up of the company.

Low productivity in UK aerospace

Productivity in Britain's aerospace industry is so low that a reaping restructuring of the industry appears "indispensable," according to an aerospace industry report prepared for the Commission.

The five volume report was prepared by Italy's Soris Spa, economic research unit, long since Rolls-Royce went into receivership. But the EEC Commission released the report yesterday. It has been in the hands of the Commission officials for a year and has served as background for EEC work in the area.

Without a "courageous" restructuring, the report said, close co-operation between Britain and the EEC would be impossible because EEC aid to industry would be channelled straight to Britain to cover her costs there, effectively sitting in the EEC subsidising British industry.

The main conclusions for the EEC made by the report are: for more concentration and international co-operation and for the industry — above all — to be accepted in principle by the Commission.

At the comparisons with the industry previously have been disclosed. They come directly soon after suggestions made that European aircraft engine makers should join a Rolls-Royce to form a multinational firm and thereby use the selling British company. The report itself suggests co-operation among engine makers could come quickly.

The report says the British industry finds itself in an "even" delicate situation than EEC's. Besides its "lowest" productivity, the industry has had considerable slower growth. Between 1960 and 1967, the annual increase in the rate of production was 11 per cent in the EEC but only 1.7 per cent in Britain.

considering the aerospace industry in the EEC, Britain the US as a unit, the report Britain supplies 6.6 per cent of the production, with per cent of the personnel, eating its industry is overvalued. The report noted the "smaller" British industry was ignored by the London Government as early as 1947.

The report said its comments relations between the EEC British industries applied only to the aircraft body sections as possible to benefit from a principal sector of the industry in which the EEC had profit from British know-how in general, the report said Europe has neither know how, nor has it been able to profit from the problems aerospace age has raised.

There has not been any significant stimulation of research development from the industry that has been formed, aid, nor has there been any planned planning by governments to make their aid to the industry more effective.

The Commission, on the basis of this report, is preparing recommendations for an EEC aerospace industry policy. Recommendations have been given by a recent decision to them take into account Britain's joining the EEC. They expected around the year-

1— The SDR could become the numeraire in terms of which prices are expressed and in relation to which currencies are re-valued or de-valued.

2— The SDR could become the main asset in which countries hold their reserves. Already today most countries hold their reserves in gold, currencies and in SDR. The proportions vary but in most cases currencies are the major elements. Eventually it would no doubt take time—the SDR could become the major element, with currency holdings largely confined to working balances.

3— Arrangements would be needed to provide for the controlled creation of adequate but not excessive world liquidity without reliance on the deficit position of one or more countries. This was indeed the intention of the existing SDR scheme. We need to carry this forward and make it effective.

Mr. Barber called on the world to support the US effort to correct her balance of payments, but US policies were criticised and attacked in detail by the Canadian Finance Minister, Mr. Edgar Benson. He singled out the import surcharge, the buy-American clause in the investment credit scheme, and the proposal to assist exports through a domestic international sales corporation as "prejudicial to world trade."

He went on: "There is a great danger that these policies may set the tone for other countries, and that a solution to the imbalance in world trade and payment may be sought through widespread use of restricted practices."

from official government replies and uses no empirical research methods.

"Gold 1971," the empirical study completed by Consoli, could be used to suggest that consumption for fabrication was \$1,440 million on average in the three years between 1963 and 1970. Whoever is right, it seems clear that non-monetary demand and supply are getting near the equilibrium point.

The immediate outlook for the free market price of gold will depend on how much was accumulated by speculators ahead of the present monetary crisis. Once the Washington meeting is over they will be unloading their stocks. But this will be no more than a hiccup.

More dangerous could be a change in social habits in France and India, the two biggest hoarding countries. These, however, change so slowly that they could form little part of the present argument.

Further ahead is the possibility that if the rand remains hit by the dollar, dividends in sterling terms will fall by the extent of the revaluation of sterling.

If the French, the Indians, and the Middle East keep on hoarding — the Russians are unlikely to flood the market against their own interests — gold price is bound to rise. From 1975 production will start to fall, prices will have to be adjusted to the increase in demand.

Nevertheless a rise in the price of gold does not necessarily mean a corresponding rise in the share prices. These often discount prospects ahead and it also depends what sort of yield is to be expected from South African mines.

Older mines such as Bracken, Libanon and Leslie are likely to find it difficult to absorb rising costs. Their prices could fall further as they went up initially in the hope of a much higher price for gold.

Newer mines such as West Dufour, Elsburg, Kloof, Winkbank, and President Steyn will steadily benefit from the rise in gold price. What ever the present fluctuations they remain a good long term investment.

PROPERTY BONDS

MODESTY caused Rowntree Mackintosh to lose out in the bid battle for Bovril, where Cavenham just snatched victory.

Last month when the official bid documents went out Rowntree shares were 50p valuing its offer at 484p. After yesterday's interim results they shot up 47p to a new high of 617p, which, had Rowntree's offer been accepted, would have left Bovril shareholders sitting on the equivalent of about 483p, topping the 475p

MFI results

MFI Warehouses, which came to the market last May, yesterday announced profit comfortably ahead of its prospects forecast. For the year ended profit totalled £912,000, against the forecast of £875,000.

CITY COMMENT

GOLD SHARES Profits at any price

GOLD SHARES, have not responded to the increasing likelihood of a higher official price. After surging ahead in the first few days that followed the flotation of the dollar in mid-August, prices have tended to drift lower.

There are a lot of hears around saying that after the Washington meeting of the International Monetary Fund, holders will no longer have any reason to keep gold since any revaluation would be to a much lower level than the present free market price of \$43 an ounce.

The situation that will almost certainly emerge now is that the two-tier price of gold will be maintained with the official price rising perhaps only to \$37 an ounce. This raises immediately the question of whether the free price will go up by the extent of the revaluation of dollars, say \$45, to maintain the differential.

The short-term answer could well be "no" because speculators who have hoarded ahead of the price would only release the price downward, and drive the price down again. On the slightly longer view almost certainly not. The Americans have said so often that they would never increase the price of gold: any change in that attitude would automatically raise hopes for further increases.

In any event, the demand for gold as a commodity is rising fast. The mining finance houses, especially Consolidated Gold Fields and Anglo American, have commissioned studies on the non-monetary future of gold. They liked what they saw and expect demand to rise steadily in the coming years.

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American Corporation, said in an interview to the September issue of "The Banker" that "nowadays our view is that gold is becoming more and more like other metals and commodities though it has the great advantage of fixed price through its monetary use."

Production of newly mined gold is now fairly near the demand for industrial and artistic uses. In 1970 total gold production, excluding that from the Soviet bloc, amounted to \$1,450 million. The IMF estimates that in this, \$975 million was for industrial use and \$200 million for private hoardings. But the IMF gets its information

glances at their competitors in the property bond business. Backed by contractual insurance linked property bond sales and free from the restrictions of charges under which the authorised unit trusts labour, the property bond organisations are going from strength to strength. It helps of course, not to have your customers suffering from disillusioned investors who have sold their stocks. But this severe stock market falls this century.

Some unit trust managers are, however, intensely critical of the advertising now being issued by one or two of the property bond organisations, and there seems to be more to their criticisms than sour grapes.

The Robert Silk property bond, for example, has been boasting in its advertising copy about its 10.1 per cent rise in value over the 10 months since its launch. This type of short-term performance — orientated advertising had its hey-day in 1968/9 when the unit trust groups themselves, under the influence of ambitious marketing directors threw modesty to the winds. Unit trust groups are now suffering the backlash from disillusioned investors who fell for this sales line, and many managers are steeling themselves to resist short-term performance-orientated advertising even if it means missing out on the latest bull market.

But some property bond groups do not seem anxious to learn from the mistakes of their unit trust competitors, even though there are doubts about the level of property values, particularly in the City of London. Their executives might also ask themselves whether short-term performance is on intelligent guide to a long-term investment.

ROWNTREE MACKINTOSH High hopes for soft centres

MODESTY caused Rowntree Mackintosh to lose out in the bid battle for Bovril, where Cavenham just snatched victory.

Last month when the official bid documents went out Rowntree shares were 50p valuing its offer at 484p. After yesterday's interim results they shot up 47p to a new high of 617p, which, had Rowntree's offer been accepted, would have left Bovril shareholders sitting on the equivalent of about 483p, topping the 475p

that Cavenham's bid was worth at the time of victory.

The half-time results for the 24 weeks to June 1 show a 17 per cent rise in pre-tax profits of £1.04 million, and put the forecasts made with the bid into the shade.

The directors report that trading has continued on a satisfactory basis in the second half of the year with the reduction in purchase tax and the downward in interest rates both helpful factors.

So current expectations are that "the group profits before taxation for the year will show some increase over the £7.5 million given in the forecast made in July."

In addition a £350,000 capital profit has been made on selling the shares received from the Bovril bid, and this will be added on to the expected profit indicated above.

The report presents a bright picture, and is made the brighter with the background to the profit advance. The board says it is a reflection of higher sales turnover, the benefits of a heavy capital expenditure and cost reduction programmes throughout the group during recent years, and the virtual completion of the Rowntree Mackintosh merger.

In other words factors which should be at play, and to greater effect, over the next year or so. So investors can look for increasing profits ahead, which is not at all bad with this year's indicated price-earnings ratio at only 12 1/2.

But what really had the market jumping was the plan to improve the marketability of the shares — now looking a little heavy at 617 for the typical investor. First there is to be a one-for-one scrip issue, then a splitting of the £1 shares in two of 50p each.

Holders will thus end up with four shares of 50p each for every single £1 share they presently hold. This will slim the price down to a psychologically more attractive 154p a time.

DICKINSON-ROBINSON Setback no surprise

DICKINSON - ROBINSON'S interim results will be no surprise to City insiders. Even before the figures were published yesterday the share price had fallen 7p to 170p. Only a week ago they were quoted at 169p, so those dealers who have been selling their share short

can congratulate themselves on the accuracy of their information.

With sales up 3 per cent to £70 million, DRG's pre-tax profits have fallen 16 per cent to £5.7 million. There is no doubt in the company's mind as to the causes of the setback.

The postal strike at the beginning of the year put the brakes on production of envelopes and fine papers, and this was the major factor in the £1.1 million fall in profits.

At the same time, however, in some sectors the group has had difficulty recovering cost increases in higher prices.

On the other hand there is a built-in recovery element in its operations since the postal workers could not even contemplate another strike. This coupled with a hefty reduction in the start up costs associated with the new carbonless copying papers, could add £500,000 of least to profits. The board is also anticipating some benefits from the upturn in the economy.

It is forecasting second half profits lower than the £7.1 million earned in the second half of 1970.

So the market will be looking for minimum annual profits around the £124 million mark against £14.1 million last year putting the shares on a speculative earnings multiple of 18.7.

ACCOUNTANTS What hope for the rest of us

WHILE Britain's bosses are trying to keep prices down to 5 per cent (although with plenty of escape clauses), accountants are not so concerned. The Institute of Chartered Accountants, having just raised its menu prices by 25 per cent, is now proposing to seek subscription increases ranging up to 12 1/2 per cent.

It is a sad reflection on the abilities of accountants as forecasters: the last annual meeting was told that it was hoped to avoid a further increase.

Still its very necessary: the institute had a £359,000 deficit in 1970, and in spite of economies — such as cancelling the president's annual dinner — and previous increases, a £24,000 deficit is expected this year. If accountants cannot manage to balance their books without very inflationary price rises, what hope has the average businessman?

MALAYALAM PLANTATIONS LIMITED

Issued Capital . . . £2,718,032 in 10p shares
Secretaries and Agents
Harrisons & Crosfield, Limited

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND Year Ended 31st March 1971
Profit and sundry credits, after tax £653,420
Dividend for year 23 per cent. £625,147

CROPS Harvested Estimate
1970/71 1971/72
Tea—Kg. 11,161,800 10,850,000
Rubber—Kg. 6,172,300 6,100,000

PLANTED ACREAGE
Tea 20,138 acres
Rubber 20,632 acres
Total 40,770 acres

Annual General Meeting, 11 a.m. on 22nd October, 1971.

JOSEPH STOCKS & SONS (HOLDINGS) LTD.

(Provision Merchants and Importers)

Extracts from Mr. D. W. Osterfield's Statement
Group trading profit in the year ended 31st March 1971, increased from £103,406 to £126,886, turnover being another record at £8,844,655 against £7,797,273.

A final dividend of 10p is recommended, again making 15p for the year; waivers to dividend enablement increase retentions by £15,439 and the carry forward from £90,522 to £154,455.

The company is in a strong position and I look forward to further progress. The directors are constantly looking for acquisitions. The area of trade has widened and turnover in the current year is running in excess of last year.

Irish mining exports expected to leap by £25M in five years

The value of Irish mineral ore exports will reach £44.9 millions a year in 1975, up from £19.8 millions in 1970, if all investment plans are completed, according to mine company officials.

The major project is a lead-zinc smelter planned by Northgate Exploration, Canada. The smelter would be built in Carr. The project has received local government planning permission, subject to certain conditions, mainly concerning the environment.

Ford's president tightens his grip

Ford Motor Company's president, Mr Lee A. Iacocca, is reshaping the company's worldwide management structure to gain a firmer grip on Ford's operations, company observers report.

The latest management changes were announced on Monday, only 10 days after the retirement of Mr Robert Stevenson as executive vice-president for international automotive operations.

Instead of replacing Mr Stevenson, Ford named Mr Edgar R. Molina, 54, executive in charge of all overseas automotive operations, except Europe.

Mr Harold K. Sperlich was named special assistant to Mr Iacocca for European automotive operations.

Mr Molina, Mr Sperlich and Mr Paul F. Lofrenz, chairman of Ford Europe Inc., will all report directly to Mr Iacocca. The executive vice-presidency will be left vacant, bringing the two overseas operating vice-presidents—Mr Lorenz and Mr Molina—closer to Mr Iacocca.

Ford observers say that the change may be more significant for Mr Iacocca than it seems. That is because Mr Stevenson, once ranked higher in the company than Mr Iacocca, was his equal until last December. Mr Stevenson also had a strong personal tie with Mr Henry Ford II, chairman.

While there was not any friction between Mr Iacocca and Mr Stevenson, the long-standing Ford-Stevenson friendship had tended to dilute somewhat Mr Iacocca's direct influence on Ford's growing foreign operations.

None of this is viewed as a management shake-up in the ordinary sense. Mr Stevenson, who is 57 years old, retired at his own request, citing his wife's poor health, which prevented her from travelling with him, and Mr Iacocca received a strong mandate to take charge of Ford's world-wide operations when Mr Ford named him president.

At that time, Mr Ford scrapped a group that had divided operational power among Mr Iacocca, Mr Stevenson and Mr Robert J. Hampton after Mr Semon E. (Bunkie) Knudsen was fired as president in 1970. Monday's changes eliminated most of the remains of the group. Mr Hampton retains responsibility for Ford's non-car operations as an executive vice president—AP—Dow Jones.

CBI fights pollution

The Confederation of British Industry announced yesterday that it had set up a working party to deal with its role in international activity against pollution.

An exploratory meeting had already been held, the CBI said. It plans keeping closely in touch with Government departments and to continue close association with the work of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution.

The working party is being chaired by Mr John Langley, a director of Imperial Tobacco and chairman of the CBI's Environmental and Technical Legislation Committee.

Birlec order

Birlec of Aldridge, Staffs, has won a £100,000 order for an electric furnace installation at the British Steel Corporation works at Staveley near Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

The installation—two Corless induction furnaces and two electric power supply systems—will give greater flexibility to the Staveley melting plant.

£9M orders

A series of orders worth £9 millions for telephone exchange equipment have been won by GEC-AEI Telecommunications of Coventry from the Post Office.

Most of the equipment will be manufactured in the company's factories at Kirkcaldy and Glenrothes, Scotland, where an expansion has created another 733 jobs.

The mining industry estimates its capital investment at £28.1 million by 1975, up from £23.2 million in 1970. Direct employment in the mining industry would reach 2,655 in 1975, up from 1,705 currently, the mining officials said.

Although lead and zinc prices are now near their five-year lows, there are not any fears about the ability of the Irish mining industry to compete. The reasons are that Irish mineral extraction costs are low and that the ore is located near the large markets of Europe.

The Irish mining industry has expanded rapidly since 1967, when the Government decreed a 20-year tax holiday for mining companies.

More than 40 companies, nearly all foreign-owned, are prospecting on 650 licences, the average size of which is 12 square miles. There were only 36 licences in 1960.

So far, a number of major mines have been developed for lead, zinc, copper, barites, mercury, and pyrites, mainly in the centre of the country.

The richest potential mine lies at Tara, where a minimum of 30 million tons of recoverable lead/zinc ore is forecast by the Geological Survey. The Government-owned company, a member of the Northgate group, unofficial estimates put the mine's potential substantially higher.

In spite of criticism in some

Irish political circles, the Government's policy is to leave mining and exploration to private companies. The Government receives royalty payments and owns 65 per cent of the country's mineral rights.

Government circles argue that a previous State mining company, operating from 1945 to 1958, failed and that private companies have been notably successful.

So far there has been little opposition to mining on environmental grounds. Companies have easily obtained planning permission from local authorities. But Government officials said that mining plans so far have not been in tourist areas.

They added that the Government might not give operating permission if a mining plan conflicts with tourism, which is Ireland's major foreign currency earner.

Offshore drilling for oil and gas has not yet become a major factor in the Irish economy, though Marathon Oil, of the United States, has drilled two wells off the southern coast. It has started on a third well which is expected to take two months to complete.

Marathon has a number of exclusive offshore drilling licences in the Irish Sea and Atlantic, but the Irish Government recently issued 15 non-exclusive licences to subsidiaries of several major international oil companies.

Japan reshuffles quotas and tariffs

The Japanese Cabinet yesterday authorised removal of import quotas from 20 categories of goods, with effect from October 1, but it simultaneously agreed to higher tariffs for eight of these categories.

The move was part of Japan's scheduled import liberalisation. It leaves the country with 40 categories subject to quantitative import controls. This is about equal to the number controlled by West Germany and compares with the 70 categories on which France retains import quotas. The United States imposes import quotas on five categories.

Categories for which quotas will be removed on October 1 include: live cattle, live pigs, fish meal and fish flour, cassava, nectar and like items (except cassava feed), cassava meal and flour, molasses, flavoured sugars, syrups and molasses, dextrin and the like, candy, caramel and

similar confectionery, chocolate and other food preparations containing chocolate, biscuits, cookies and crackers, menthol, peppermint oil and the like, lignite, steam turbines, telephone and telegraphic switchboards, switchgear, ethyl alcohol, and finishing paste.

In addition to the above categories, specified as such under the Brussels tariff nomenclature system, another five items within other categories will also be freed from import quotas.

These include pork, mashed potatoes and potato flakes, canned sweet corn, cooking oil (except for meat heavy cooking oil and soft cooking oil), and digital-analog or analog-digital converters.

Apart from the above items, the Cabinet decided to remove 26 items from the automatic import quota list, reducing the number remaining on that list to 11.

Small fall in German reserves

West Germany's net monetary reserves declined about 100 million D-marks to 61,400 million marks in the week ended September 23, Deutsche Bundesbank reported yesterday.

Net monetary reserves are the balance of overall reserves against certain unspecified positions on the liability side of Bundesbank's weekly balance sheet.

Overall monetary reserves rose 48,470,000 marks in the week to 63,836,796,000 marks. This was mainly the result of a \$3,716,000-mark rise in convertible foreign currency reserves to 39,171,811,000 marks.

West Germany's International Monetary Fund position rose 9,990,000 marks to 3,468,998,000 marks.

THE BRAZILIAN motor industry expects record production and sales in 1971, as there has been almost yearly since the production industry was begun in 1957. Brazil's production is now the highest in Latin America and about tenth highest in the world.

The Brazilian industry is "headed for another record year," Mr Joseph McNell, president of Ford-Willys do Brasil, said. "We should reach around 20 per cent growth."

Last month, the three millionth made-in-Brazil vehicle rolled off the assembly line. The industry hopes to reach yearly production of one million units by 1975.

For the first half of 1971, car production rose to 242,080 up 44,071, or more than 20 per cent, from the equivalent period of 1970. By the end of 1971, production of 500,000 cars is expected.

The Brazilian motor industry is led by Volkswagen do Brasil (132,073 units produced in the 1971 first half), Ford-Willys do Brasil (48,334 units in the first half), General Motors do Brasil (40,314

Fed moves to curb US cash supply

The US Federal Reserve System's open market committee voted unanimously at its June 29 meeting to slow the growth of the United States money supply.

The committee decided that while "an unduly sharp firming of money market conditions should be avoided because of the risk of undesired repercussions on market interest rates," the open market operations, nevertheless, should be directed at achieving more moderation in monetary aggregates over the months ahead.

The Federal Reserve open market committee directive to moderate money growth was very similar to one the committee issued three weeks earlier.

units) and Chrysler Corporation do Brasil (3,970). Mercedes-Benz, which produces mostly trucks and buses in Brazil, produces 9,325 vehicles in the first half.

More than 99 per cent of vehicle components are made in Brazil and, at the present rate of expansion, the 1975 production goal of one million cars seems attainable.

The Brazilian Association of Authorised Car Dealers reports that the car market is growing in Brazil at between 15 per cent and 20 per cent a year. Passenger car sales in Brazil from 1960 through 1969 showed a 326 per cent increase, the dealers' association said.

The Brazilian economy, which had a gross national product growth of about 8 per cent over the past two years, has prompted buying, and car-makers have been encouraged to bring out newer and fancier models. But the price remains high compared with the average Brazilian's income.

CALIFORNIA wineries are preparing for a record or near-record season with the quality of the grape judged high. But, depending on what happens to the US price freeze, the retail price of many California table wines could go up 10 per cent or more in the months ahead.

The likelihood of price increases is given by industry leaders in California, which produces nearly 85 per cent of all US-made wine and nearly 75 per cent of the wine consumed in the US.

The upward price pressure is a simple matter of supply and demand. The California wine industry is booming. For the first six months this year, sales increased 16 per cent from a year earlier.

Premium table wines are selling even faster, up more than 20 per cent. But even though new vineyards are being planted to meet the demand, grape supplies are extremely tight.

The result is big competition for wine grapes and rising prices for the raw product, which is not covered by the price freeze.

Ironically, says an industry official, prices being paid to growers in the north coast counties of Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino, which comprise the centre for the State's premium quality grapes, are even higher than the prices recommended by the growers' own trade association.

For instance, he says, Cabernet Sauvignon grapes, generally considered the best in California, are bringing \$600 a ton, up from \$325 last year; five years ago the price was between \$150 and \$175 a ton.

Lufthansa fares mean \$50M loss—Pan Am

Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, in a joint presentation to the US Civil Aeronautics Board, said Lufthansa's fare structure would cause a 25 per cent market growth in transatlantic traffic next year, but would result in an operating loss of \$32,845,000 for Pan Am alone.

Pan Am further estimated an additional loss of \$20 million in matching Lufthansa's fares, in adding capacity and handling costs necessary to accommodate the increased traffic that would be generated by the lower fares package.

The carriers joined in telling the board that passenger-mile yields would be reduced to 0.638 cents for Pan Am, a reduction of more than 28 per cent from present fare levels, with even lower yields for TWA.

The carriers informally asked the board to take steps to force Lufthansa back into negotiations that could result in a North Atlantic fares package to avoid the destructive competition the American carriers expect if Lufthansa's fares prevail.

The carriers further asked the board to use its influence in obtaining modification of the US bilateral air treaty with West Germany to force negotiations in the event of future unilateral fare action similar to the present Lufthansa proposal.

Freight boom for BOAC

Almost 10,000 square feet of extra floor space will be used by BOAC at its Heathrow cargo centre to handle a planned expansion of freight business, it was announced yesterday.

The airline's weekly cargo traffic is now running at about 1,400 tons, compared with 1,000 tons last year.

Mr Bill Koster, BOAC's European cargo manager, said a 20 per cent increase in cargo business was expected.

To cope with growing cargo traffic to Japan, BOAC would introduce an all-cargo version of the Boeing 707 between London and Tokyo and Osaka in November, capable of carrying 40 tons of freight at a time.

David Vidal reports on the growth of Brazil's motor industry

In 1970, the Volkswagen "Beetle" model accounted for 54.3 per cent of passenger car sales in Brazil. As the largest foreign subsidiary of Volkswagenwerk AG, West Germany, Volkswagen do Brasil was the tenth largest company in Brazil in 1970, up from thirteenth in 1969.

Volkswagen do Brasil's production for 1970 was 233,013 vehicles, compared with 133,775 for all the other companies combined, excluding tractors.

Mr Werner Schmidt, who took over the presidency of Volkswagen do Brasil in April from Mr Rudolf Leiding, who on Friday was named chairman of the German parent, has predicted that his firm will produce 300,000 vehicles this year. If successful, this will be a 22 per cent increase from 1970. He also said

The grapes of California in US squeeze

Prices are similar for other highly regarded grapes like Pinot Noir and Pinot Chardonnay, he says.

For the more standard grapes, including Zinfandel, Petite Sirah and Chenin Blanc, prices are nearly \$500 a ton, up from \$325 to \$350 a year ago and only about \$80 a ton five years ago.

These boosts are coming on top of sharp increases last year, when the wine-drinking boom really took hold at the same time as frost wiped out up to 30 per cent of the harvest of the various wine grapes.

Even last year's price levels were "way too high," complains a major winemaker, who adds that most winemakers have not yet fully passed along the 1970 raw-grape increases, let alone this year's.

Some 1970 wines now are about ready to be shipped to market, and a top industry spokesman expects general price adjustments, when possible, to be an abnormally high 10 per cent or perhaps more on table wines by the time they reach the retail shelf.

"We have been caught in a squeeze, and if we don't get some relief, quite a few of us will be in trouble," says a vintner.

Like many commodities, wine-grape prices traditionally have fluctuated from year to year, and winemakers stabilised retail prices by averaging out the peaks and valleys. "But for the past three years we have just been averaging upwards," he asserts.

Winemakers are concerned about the rising prices because of their stiff competition with the usually more expensive imports. "We don't like to get too high for the consumer," says one vintner.

Indeed, in spite of rising sales, California has seen its share of the total US market drop to 73.4 per cent from 79 per cent in the past decade, while imports have risen to 11.2

per cent from 6.6 per cent in that period.

But one industry leader takes some solace in the current situation with the claim that crop losses and other factors in Europe are forcing premium import wine prices up "by even more than the potential increases for California wine."

This industry official believes the tight supplies will continue in California for about another five years because of the time necessary to bring new vineyards into the production stage. He thinks that soaring grape prices will level in the interim, though "I could be wrong," he adds.

In the future, he also expects a more complex pricing structure to develop both in the fields and on retail shelves. Currently, for example, almost all Cabernet Sauvignon grapes command the same price, he says.

But many new vineyards are being planted in areas where yields will be greater than in the established premium wine country, he notes, explaining a

that "high yields and high quality don't go hand in hand."

Further, different prices may be paid for the same grape variety, depending on its origin, which will be reflected in the prices for the final product.

The wide disparity in grape prices can be traced directly to diverse characteristics of the many varieties, as illustrated by comparing Cabernet Sauvignon with the ubiquitous Thompson Seedless grape.

Thompson Seedless, used in some less expensive wines as well as for table grapes and raisins, now sells for \$54 a ton, considerably less than the \$600 for Cabernet. But an acre of Thompson Seedless might yield anywhere from nine to 15 tons of grapes, while the Cabernet yield may only be three tons an acre.

Further, each ton of Thompson Seedless might produce more than 170 gallons of wine, but because of their smaller berries, Cabernet grapes will produce only about 135 gallons a ton.



An invisible laser beam 1/32nd-inch thick is used to set up the lenses and mirrors in the new Rank Xerox 840, pictured above, which reduces, sorts, and folds prints made from engineering drawings. The laser is used because it is the only light source which gives a completely parallel beam, and enables the optical parts of the machine to be precisely adjusted to give accurate reduction and high print quality.

Acquisitions give boost to British Land profit

British Land, the rapidly expanding property group headed by Mr John Rithall, last night reported pre-tax profits of £1.9 million for the year ended March.

This compares with profits of £842,000 for the previous 11 months but the very substantial increase is largely due to the acquisition of Union Property Holdings in March, 1971.

The combined pre-tax profit of Union and British Land for 1969-70 would have amounted to £1.7 million.

Yesterday's results do not include figures from Halsey, Bridge or Regis Property which both became subsidiaries in March, 1971.

As expected there is a final dividend of 6 per cent making 11 per cent for the year, against 10 per cent for the previous 11 months.

Adwest advance pleases market

Final figures from Adwest Group yesterday sent the shares up a further 10p to 187½, a new

1971 high, which compares with a low for the year of 105p.

The rating is fully justified. Pre-tax profit has increased 29 per cent to £1.63 millions while the dividend total goes up from 25 per cent to 28 per cent, a final payment of 19 per cent.

Adwest has benefited from last year's reorganisation of its engineering division and improved conditions in the automotive industry.

After tax and minority interests, attributable profit works out at £847,000, against £837,000. This leaves the higher dividend covered two times.

Alenco buys three Swedish companies

Alenco, one of the major industrial subsidiaries of the Charterhouse Group, has acquired for £880,000 cash the share capital of three companies in Sweden from which a single new Swedish company, Alenco Egneff, is to be formed. The three companies, which

are engaged in the distribution of components for the hydraulics and pneumatics industries and in the manufacture and distribution of industrial lubricating equipment, are Ingenjorsfirma Fritz Egnell, Svenska Tecknimit, and Fabriken Orion.

Together they had a turnover last year of £2.4 millions and produced pre-tax profits of £176,000.

Greensitt beats earnings target

Greensitt and Barratton, the Newcastle building company, has handsomely topped its profit forecast of £550,000 made in April.

Profit for the year works out at £723,000, against £452,000 previously on turnover up from £1.9 million to £3.6 millions.

The board is to increase the dividend total from 30 per cent to 40 per cent with a final payment of 30 per cent. At the same time it plans a one-for-four scrip issue.

popular Ford Corcel and the Volkswagen 1600.

Among other car companies in Brazil, the only significant new investment is that of Mercedes-Benz, which is allocating \$14 millions to increase its production of trucks, its main product in Brazil.

While the passenger car field is thriving, Brazilian truck production is at a standstill, if not a decline. In 1968 truck production in Brazil was about half the total vehicle production of the country (30,672 out of 60,983), whereas by 1968 it had fallen to 47,886 out of a total of 270,715.

The volume of goods to transport has increased, and in Brazil almost 80 per cent of transported goods are carried by truck. The companies explain the truck market situation by saying that better roads and rising costs in a low-return business lessen truckers' repair old vehicles rather than buy new ones.

Furthermore, a large portion of trucking in Brazil is done by independent firms with small fleets, which are not increasing their fleets as fast as the big companies. AP-Dow Jones

US envoy silent on textile imports

United States textile negotiator, Mr Anthony Jurich, declined yesterday to tell Japan whether the US planned to invoke mandatory quotas on textile imports under the "Trade With The Enemy Act."

Mr Tanaka met Mr Jurich for one hour yesterday following the US envoy's return from textile talks in Hongkong, Taiwan and South Korea. Mr Tanaka said the US negotiator declined to comment on his talks with the other countries.

The Japanese official said the 10 per cent US import surcharge and conditions in Japan textile industry were discussed in his talks with Mr Jurich. Mr Tanaka said he expects to meet Mr Jurich again before the US negotiator returns to the US on September 30.

Mr Jurich did not clarify the US attitude on a Government level textile pact except to say that the US position remained unchanged from the previous several months ago of special envoy Mr David Kennedy. The contents of that proposal have not been disclosed in detail.

In other textile-related developments, Japanese Foreign Minister Fukuda and US Secretary of State Rogers expressed hopes for an early settlement of the textile dispute in talks in Anchorage, Alaska, while President Nixon was talking with Japan's Emperor Hirohito.

In Japan, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's textile committee opposed the resumption of Government-level talks with the US on textiles. Some members reportedly raised doubts as to whether Mr Jurich really represents the US Government, and whether the US is seriously interested in reaching an agreement satisfactory to all parties.

Committee members expressed concern that the US Government trade negotiator was making agreements on other goods such as electronics products if a textile pact is concluded.—AP-Dow Jones.

Lloyds Industries interim raised

Lloyds Industries International, the Cheshire car accessories and food group, has increased its interim profits by 42 per cent to £220,000, which suggests that it should comfortably top its £300,000 forecast for the full year.

The board is to raise the interim dividend from 12½ per cent to 14 per cent. At the same time it plans a one-for-one share swap.

Flexy is believed to be the largest UK makers of car-wash brushes.

Although the new subsidiary is not expected to make any contribution to Lloyds' earnings this year, profits of between £35,000 and £40,000 are forecast for 1972.

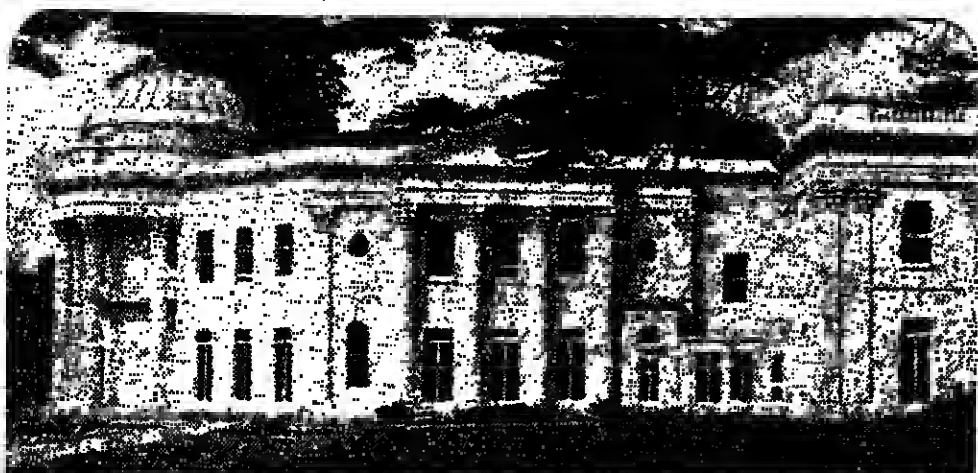
Meanwhile, Lloyds is closing its High Wycombe and Winsford factories and is to concentrate on production at a new £270,000 plant to be opened this December at Winsford. This will reduce overheads and substantially increase production facilities. The cost of the new factory will be met from the group's cash flow and existing bank facilities.

Court Line jets

Court Line, the charter airline, which handles Clarkson's inclusive tours from Luton Airport, has bought two more Boeing One-Eleven 500 jet airliners. Next year the company expects to group about 4,500,000 in its fleet of pink, yellow, and green painted aircraft.

[illegible]

COURSES FOR BUSINESSMEN



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Our current programme contains a wide range of both general and specialist courses. In particular we wish to draw your attention to the following new courses.

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Industrial Relations 1 day seminar 1st Dec. 1971
Applications for previous courses having exceeded the available places, this additional opportunity to study the implications of the Industrial Relations Act has been programmed. A manual covering the main features of the Act will be provided.

Further details and application forms from:
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The School, established in 1962, has 60 postgraduate students on its two full time post graduate courses—a one year Diploma in Business Studies and a two year Master of Business Administration degree. In addition, a number of students are working towards the research degrees M.A. and Ph.D.
The School has a staff, well qualified in all the major disciplines, and with a wide variety of industrial and research experience. Short post experience courses are offered this year in all the major functional areas of business, and research and consultancy activities are extensive. Examples and applications for both full-time and part-time courses are welcomed and should be submitted to:
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How to be better at business

by ROGER BEARD

A VAILABLE short courses for businessmen work on three assumptions. The students are either stupid, very rich, or have a genuine gap in their specialist knowledge that they need to fill. Whatever the case, they are all the raw material on which the evergrowing industry of business education feeds.

Take the private sector. Over the past decade, courses run for profit have proliferated like measles spots on a four-year-old child. Not only do some of them itch, at a cost of up to £200 many of them are painful. Indeed, judging from the holiday-camp publicity they put out, the run-a-course-in-an-ivy-covered-private-house disease is catching.

They would all claim that they are valid, which is untrue. They would all claim they employ only the best experts, which is also untrue. Certainly, some of these high-powered business seminars are effective. But any company prepared to shell out money on them should be very careful.

There are three things to look out for: the qualifications, experience and numbers of staff, the length of time the outfit has been in business, and the experiences of other companies that have taken advantage of the courses offered. Any bona fide establishment must have enough staff, be in business for more than a day, and satisfy its customers.

Even then there are many alternatives that should provide more reliable value either to a company or to a small independent businessman. There are the trade colleges and the courses run in various parts of the country by the professional bodies. These may make a profit from the companies that patronise them, but at least there is some guarantee that they know what they are talking about.

Far and away the largest facility in the world of the specialist short course is in the public sector and the universities. These courses are as a rule part-time, usually in the evenings, and cover the world of commerce as well as the more specialist topics in the arts and sciences. They work on a full-cost basis—you pay more than the regular students, but the fees charged are not as great as the true cost, and minutes when compared with the private sector.

Though some have been running successfully for years, as many arise

on an ad hoc basis. They start with available staff, available rooms, and some hint of a local demand. For most business purposes, finding out the details of modern business techniques or gaining a lay grounding in a particular discipline, they are ideal. The difficulty is that they can come into being in a matter of days, and if the demand proves to be insufficient can wither away just as quickly.

Be it office management, the intricacies of export documentation, or the wily workings of the computer, or the dazzling details of accountancy and bookkeeping, it is likely that your local technical college can satisfy your thirst for sufficient information to do your job properly—at a pace you can cope with and without your having to be put to the academic test at the end.

Unpopular

The problem with all such courses is that they are none too popular even in a climate where training is rewarded by grants from training boards. Many of those companies that take advantage of their local educational facilities do so for the wrong reasons. Often it is a matter of the company secretary finding a course in order to claim a training grant, not in order to improve the efficiency of management.

Here we come up against another problem. In both the private and the public sectors, there are a large number of courses on offer which are vague both in their prospectus and in their operation. They might come under the title of communications—even telling you how to give orders face to face—they might consist of unstructured residential courses where you exhaust yourself talking to the other inmates, convince yourself that you have been working, and leave at the end of the week none the wiser but conned rigid.

Unless you are sure as to the need for specific knowledge, or to rethink particular matters, you are probably better off with a set of sessions at the local sauna bath. Its just as relaxing, much cheaper, and you'll feel cleaner for it. When companies treat residential courses as an acknowledged status or a rewarding carrot for a particularly good donkey, you can be sure that there is little learned that

will apply once the country house has been left behind and the donkey is back in the stable.
Equally, there are the "simple" courses—the ones that define or redefine your job. If you are a potential senior manager, "The work of senior management" might be of interest. But there is surely nothing more ridiculous than two dozen senior managers solemnly absorbing the opinions of a total stranger as to what their work should be. As a saloon-bar exercise it is entertaining, as effective education it is rubbish.

However, it is true that many members of the country's business community have little idea of the techniques that underlie the success of their operations. There are many situations where a man sits at the centre of a management web manipulating the skills of others, without adding a special skill of his own to enhance their work. The function of the many excellent short courses on offer is to provide him with that skill—not to develop his awareness of himself, improve on his memo writing, or give him an appreciation of Japanese paper-tearing.

The best advice is to forget the ivy-covered mansions perhaps run by the academic men of the 70s. Within the universities and the polytechnics, and at the local technical colleges there are courses to suit most needs. It may seem incongruous for a business man, even a successful business man, to go to night school to learn more about his trade. Yet many thousands take advantage of another part of essentially the same facility to learn how to play squash or golf. If business education is thought of in that way, there should be no need for embarrassment.

As a postscript, I remember sitting in on a course of business orientation at the Central London Polytechnic Business School. It was a very strange course—every student was an admirer, general, air marshal, or other high ranking officer. They were on the point of leaving the service, and had to find work. Hence the course of a few weeks at the business school.

You would have thought they might be marginally embarrassed, I certainly was. But none of it. Not only were those old dogs taught every trick in the ring, master's book, when the course finished, each had learned enough to start a second career in the world of business. You might not be an admiral, but you can still try.

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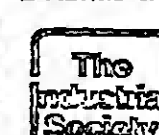
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APPEAR ON PAGE 27

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Applicants should have a first class honours degree in Education or a related subject, and should have at least five years' experience in the field of educational studies.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, with three references, to the

Director of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh 8, Scotland.

Closing date: 15th October 1971.

Please quote ref 1001.

Harvard University

FRANK KNOX MEMORIAL

FELLOWSHIPS, 1972-73

Fellowships are available for the

academic year 1972-73, for students in the

Department of Education, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, U.S.A.

The competition is open to men and women who have completed a university degree in Education or a related subject, and who have at least two years' experience in the field of educational studies.

Details of the conditions of the competition and the application procedure are available from the

Director of Educational Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, U.S.A.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, with three references, to the

Director of Educational Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, U.S.A.

Closing date: 15th October 1971.

Please quote ref 1001.

The University of Hull

DEPUTY REGISTRAR

Applicants are invited from persons

possessing a University degree, for the

post of Deputy Registrar, to be appointed on a full-time basis, to the

University of Hull, Hull 7, Yorkshire.

Applicants should have a first class honours degree in Education or a related subject, and should have at least five years' experience in the field of educational studies.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, with three references, to the

Director of Educational Studies, University of Hull, Hull 7, Yorkshire.

Closing date: 15th October 1971.

Please quote ref 1001.

University of Kent

at Canterbury

LECTURER IN ITALIAN

Applicants are invited for the post of

LECTURER in Italian, to be appointed on a full-time basis, to the

Department of Italian Studies, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, U.K.

Applicants should have a first class honours degree in Italian or a related subject, and should have at least five years' experience in the field of Italian studies.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, with three references, to the

Director of Italian Studies, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, U.K.

Closing date: 15th October 1971.

Please quote ref 1001.

University of Kent

at Canterbury

LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY

Applicants are invited for the post of

LECTURER in Sociology, to be appointed on a full-time basis, to the

Department of Sociology, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, U.K.

Applicants should have a first class honours degree in Sociology or a related subject, and should have at least five years' experience in the field of sociology.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, with three references, to the

Director of Sociology, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, U.K.

Closing date: 15th October 1971.

Please quote ref 1001.

University of Stirling

LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY

Applicants are invited for the post of

LECTURER in Sociology, to be appointed on a full-time basis, to the

Department of Sociology, University of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland.

Applicants should have a first class honours degree in Sociology or a related subject, and should have at least five years' experience in the field of sociology.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, with three references, to the

Director of Sociology, University of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland.

Closing date: 15th October 1971.

Please quote ref 1001.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

London Borough of Brent

Social Services Department

TWO

PERIPATETIC

HOUSEMOTHERS

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY

to assist in carrying out preventive work of the Department.

This is a responsible and challenging work with many opportunities for advancement in their own fields, for short periods, at a time of crisis, or for long periods, at a time of crisis.

Applicants must be experienced in the care of children and be able to adapt to a variety of family situations.

Pensionable of the Rivers Office Certificate in Residential Child Care as an advantage.

Salary on scale £1,550 to £1,545, plus 1105 London Weighting and meeting of 559 for pensionable of Home Office Certificate.

Leave: Four weeks each year, plus public holidays.

Application form from

THE DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES, RIVERS HOUSE, WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX.

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPEAR ON PAGE 27

WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

(1) SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON

OBSERVATION AND ASSESSMENT CENTRE FOR 25 CHILDREN

LOWER WICK HOUSE, MALVERN ROAD, WORCESTER

This is a well-established centre which provides a comprehensive assessment service for boys and girls aged 5 to 17.

The establishment is attractively situated on the outskirts of Worcester. Detached 3-bedroomed house being built for the year; meanwhile a flat is available. Applicants should be experienced and professionally qualified Residential Child Care Officers with good management abilities.

SALARIES: SUPERINTENDENT (Remand Home Superintendent Scale A) £1,960-£2,200 per annum (National award pending) less £255 per annum for emoluments.

MATRON (RCCO Grade 3) £1,230-£1,545, plus £99 per annum for professional qualification, less £237 per annum for emoluments.

Application forms and details from the Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Road, Worcester, Telephone Worcester 23400 (S.T.D. 0905), Extension 720.

(2) HOUSEPARENTS-IN-CHARGE

(a) CHILDREN'S HOME, STOURPORT-ON-AVON

(b) CHILDREN'S HOME, MEDFITCH

These two attractive purpose-built homes each accommodate sixteen children. Applications will be welcomed from people who are professionally qualified and experienced, and interested in making a real contribution to the development of the department's residential services, to meet more adequately the needs of children in care.

SALARIES: HOUSEFATHER (RCCO Grade 4) £1,350-£1,695.

HOUSEMOTHER (RCCO Grade 2) £1,155-£1,431.

Plus £99 per annum in each case for professional qualifications, less £237 per annum for emoluments.

Application forms and details from the Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Road, Worcester, Telephone Worcester 23400 (S.T.D. 0905), Extension 720.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Public Health Dept.

SOCIAL WORKER (Qualified)

PARENT & CHILD CENTRE

Salary: As prescribed by appropriate

Whitley Council.

A vacancy exists for a qualified social worker in this small but established

family centre, located in the heart of the city. The post is a full-time position, with a salary of £1,155 p.a. (plus £99 per annum for professional qualifications, less £237 per annum for emoluments).

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, with three references, to the

Director of Social Services, City of Birmingham, 100 Corporation Street, Birmingham B4 6AA.

Closing date: 15th October 1971.

Please quote ref 1001.

University of Manchester

LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY

Applicants are invited for the post of

LECTURER in Psychology, to be appointed on a full-time basis, to the

Department of Psychology, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL, U.K.

Applicants should have a first class honours degree in Psychology or a related subject, and should have at least five years' experience in the field of psychology.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, with three references, to the

Director of Psychology, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL, U.K.

180 jobs lost by strike error

Courtauld's is blamed, in a report put today, for errors of judgment which lost 180 men their jobs after a dispute over union recognition.

The report of Professor L. C. Hunter's inquiry into the dispute at Spennyngmoor Co. Durham, says Courtauld's "undoubtedly brought redundancy to workers who would not otherwise have lost their jobs" and he advises that compensation be considered.

The Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs is also criticised. It shared with Courtauld's "a history of events characterised above all by too hasty decisions," says Professor Hunter, professor of applied economics at Glasgow University.

The local union official—understandably but inaccurately—became deeply suspicious of the motives of the Spennyngmoor management. "Union actions at local level then got out of step with those at headquarters level. Strike action was sanctioned while the background facts were still obscure, and without leaving enough time for reconsideration by the company representatives at factory and group level."

Professor Hunter's inquiry was set up by Mr Carr, the Secretary for Employment, after Courtauld's had dismissed 180 supervisors. They were made redundant after an official strike last April over the earlier dismissal of a senior supervisor. The report says that this dismissal was not an act of victimisation by the company, nor were Courtauld's deliberately trying to prevent the organisation of supervisory staff by ASTMS.

Pakistani sent home

A prospective student, Ayaz Jahan Zaki, was on his way home to Pakistan last night after spending eight days in detention cell at Heathrow Airport. Zaki was refused entry when he arrived to enrol for a two-year textile engineering course at Bolton College of Technology.

330 homes saved

The East Anglia regional hospital board has scrapped a plan to extend the Peterborough District Hospital by demolishing 330 houses.

A board spokesman said yesterday that the decision to abandon the plan had been influenced by the effect on local residents. But the hospital services must be expanded and they would now have to examine alternative ways.

Door left open by stewards for UCS talks

By JOHN KERR

There may yet be a sporting chance of some meeting of minds in Glasgow today on the future of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

Although the shop stewards went ahead yesterday with their tactical coup and took over the UCS boardroom at Linthouse for a meeting of their coordinating committee, they left a door open for negotiations with Mr Hugh Stenhouse, chairman of the new company set up with Government backing to run the Govan and Linthouse yards.

Firm 'on way to profits'

By our own Reporter

A former director of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, Professor K. J. W. Alexander, hit back in strong terms over the Government's handling of the UCS affair yesterday. Professor Alexander, who is head of the department of economics at Strathclyde University, told a management studies seminar at Dundee College of Technology that UCS had been on the road towards profitability when the provisional liquidator was appointed in June.

He also accused the Government's advisory group of not arguing in any detail its case for abandoning the Geddes policy of grouping shipyards, and said that if a cutback was necessary on the Clyde, it would make more sense to close the Govan yard, which the Government hopes to keep open, than Clydebank.

Several members of the UCS management were keen to set out their version of events. Professor Alexander said, but they either felt that only a full-scale inquiry would ensure that all parties to the failure would be made to answer questions, or else they had been advised to "keep their heads down," at least for the time being.

Taking the level of productivity achieved at UCS in the four weeks up to June 4 as his starting point, Professor Alexander claimed that without any further improvements in efficiency the operating loss would have been reduced to under £50,000 by the first 18 weeks of 1972. This dramatic turnaround from losses of nearly £2 millions for the equivalent period before liquidation, is explained, he said, by the higher margins built into orders for ships to be delivered after June 30, 1971.

Given the forecast improvements in productivity, the profit for this period would have risen to £1.5 millions, but even without the improvements, the break-even point would have come, he said, in April, 1972.

secretary respectively of the confederation, at today's meetings. In the morning they meet the emergency committee of the Clyde district of the confederation with representatives of the Scottish Trades Union Congress and the shop stewards. It remains to be seen whether they can persuade the shop stewards that they should join the talks with Mr Stenhouse and Mr Gilchrist to be held in the afternoon.

Perhaps the most encouraging grounds for a general discussion acceptable to all parties came from Mr Ken Douglas, who is continuing to act as managing director of UCS under the company's liquidator, Mr Robert C. Smith.

Mr Douglas, newly returned from holiday, made an optimistic appraisal of the prospects for shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde which included the possibility of all four UCS divisions continuing in production. He made the point that Linthouse had been adapted as steel fabrication workshops and was no longer a shipbuilding yard. At Govan, he said, there had been considerable investment and it was now a reasonably modern yard, well equipped for the building of standard design ships.

Similarly, money had been spent on Scotstoun and the facilities there were certainly as good as those he had left at Austin and Pickersgill in Sunderland, which made a profit. Although little had been spent on Clydebank, he suggested that it could be brought up to the standard of Govan by an investment of between £2 millions and £3 millions.

The South Wales miners' executive council decided at Pontypridd yesterday to ask the coalfield's 33,000 miners to work a levy of 5p a week to help the Upper Clyde shipworkers—a weekly donation of more than £1,500.

Buses blown up in Belfast

By SIMON WINCHESTER

Not content with taking £6,000 from bank and post office raids in Ulster on Monday, gangs of criminals—possibly the IRA—made off with nearly £20,000 more yesterday in three raids, one in Londonderry, one in Antrim and one in Armagh.

The bank raid in Londonderry seemed to be the simplest job of the day for raiders who are apparently exploiting the incredibly lax security arrangements currently being made by Ulster's big banking houses. In this case, two officials of the Munster and Leinster bank were held up as they were walking through the city centre carrying £18,000 made up in three parcels which they were sending to Belfast from a post office.

There was no report of any security guard for the officials. Three men, one armed with a revolver, took the money and made off in a car.

There were a number of explosions in Belfast early last night and four almost simultaneous blasts in Glenormley, 10 miles away. Army and police investigating the Belfast bombings came under gunfire in the Republic quarters of the market area and in the Seaford Street area of East Belfast.

The first bomb of the evening destroyed a number of parked buses at the corporation depot in Stewart Street. The watchman on duty was ordered out at gunpoint by a group of men who then set explosive charges in the buses. After a series of loud explosions a fire developed and spread to vehicles in the Post Office yard nearby. There was heavy gunfire soon after the explosions, and because of this men were restricted in fighting the flames.

A crowd gathered after the explosions at the end of Seaford Street, off the Newtownards Road. A number of shots were fired and a nail bomb was buried at an army vehicle. One man was said to have been taken to hospital, but it was thought that he was only shocked.

One of the four explosions in Glenormley destroyed a shop and precluded in what, until now, had been a peaceful middle class dormitory town.

Concorde deadlock

Mr Frederick Corfield,

Minister for Aviation Supply, has been invited to help to settle the dispute which is delaying work on Concorde.

Men at BAC's Filton factory, Bristol, walked out for the seventh time yesterday and voted to continue both their overtime ban and the blacking of work on the pre-production Concorde 01. The dispute is over 460 redundancy notices.

Concorde 01 was scheduled to make its maiden flight towards the end of next month. This is not likely until November.

The invitation to Mr Corfield and other local MPs came from Mr Ron Nethercott, regional secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union. He said the future of both Concorde and BAC were at stake and the talks were a "genuine attempt at reconciliation outside politics."

David Fairhall adds: Concorde 002, the British prototype, landed after only 40 minutes test flying over the Bristol Channel yesterday when developed a minor mechanical snag.

The aircraft had been on the ground for three weeks undergoing modifications, the most important being the sealing of the engine pods to increase their aerodynamic efficiency.



SHOP STEWARDS occupy the UCS boardroom at Linthouse to prevent it being used by Mr Hugh Stenhouse and Mr Archibald Gilchrist, appointed by the Government to head the new company

Rifles still for IRA

Continued from page one

rifles that would be of very little use in urban guerrilla warfare. The Thompson .45 automatic carbine, manufactured in the 1920s in America for use by police and coastguards during the heady days of prohibition, is not as numerous as the IRA publicists would have us think. Perhaps fewer than 100 exist, and these are passed from gunman to gunman, giving outsiders the impression that there are thousands in existence.

It is in any case a crude and inaccurate weapon, firing low velocity ammunition and having an unpleasant tendency to "climb" as it is fired, a fault which makes the gunman spray his targets and perhaps hit "the innocent"—the IRA's word—who may be standing nearby.

The .45 calibre shell is in common use: the Thompsons take hundreds of rounds, of course, firing as they do at more than 700 rounds a minute. Other popular weapons of the same calibre include the 900 rounds per minute grease gun and the .45 Colt automatic pistol. Brownings of the same size, made under patent in France, Spain, and Germany also turn up. The Smith and Wesson .450 revolver is known to be in sporadic use.

The term "high velocity" often creeps into descriptions of weapons used by the IRA. Basically, the term refers to any weapon from which the bullet emerges at a velocity of more than 2,000 ft per second, or about twice the speed of sound.

Guns that can produce such a discharge include the M1, which the IRA has; the 7.62 millimetre semi-automatic self-loading rifle, with which the British Army is equipped and of which the IRA has but a single specimen; .303, which the IRA has but rarely uses because of its clumsiness and size; the 30/06 American Springfield rifle, which is used occasionally.

Basically, as one specialist said yesterday, the IRA has "one of everything and more than one of a few." The IRA probably even has mortars and heavy machine guns which, like the vast majority of the weapons used in this theatre—would have been taken home from the IRA as souvenirs and later sold in Irish bars. But the weapons that are most common—the M1, the M2, the Thompson, the .45 automatic pistol, and a few old .303 rifles—are those most suited to the guerrilla's style of battle.

Lynch demands talks for Stormont rebels

By ALAN SMITH

Mr Lynch made it clear last night that his main aim now is to help to bring the Stormont opposition MPs to the conference table as quickly as possible. He gave a warning that unless this was done support for the IRA would grow.

Mr Lynch was clearly disappointed that he could not point to any headway on internal matters at the Chequers talks. He had tried to urge upon Mr Faulkner the need for the opposition MPs to be seen to be effective representatives, and the need for an accommodation with them. Until that happened, the situation would be "very, very dangerous for everybody in the North."

The only hint of how the discussion may have gone at Chequers came when Mr Lynch said he knew that Mr Faulkner had "certain changes in mind" for enlarging the Northern Irish Parliament and increasing the membership of the Senate. Mr Lynch hoped that the minority would have a wider representation, and possibly positions in the Government.

Mr Lynch repeated his general position on Irish unity but he did not dwell on the question. He hoped for the eventual reunification of his country, and had told Mr Faulkner so.

This, then, was "Chequers Two" as the Irish officials termed it. "Chequers One"—the Lynch-Heath summit—left Mr Lynch in a position to point out that he was being consulted, and that his interest in Northern Irish affairs was recognised. That, after the Heath "keep out" telegram of a few weeks ago, seemed a substantial achievement in Dublin. Chequers Two does not seem to have given Mr Lynch very much more to take home. Significantly, when he was asked what had been the most important outcome of the talks, Mr Lynch pointed to the passages in the agreed statement about co-operation and future discussions.

The outcome did not give Mr Lynch as much as he had before to use against his hard-line critics. He left the impression that there had been some acceptance of his case at Chequers. But the agreed statement, and Mr Lynch's answers suggest that he has had to accept that if and when a new formula emerges for the government of Northern Ireland, it will come at a time and a place of Stormont's, and not Dublin's choosing.

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